

Nuclear weapons to be 'last resort'

Nato hopes its new image will aid Gorbachev

By MICHAEL EVANS IN LONDON AND NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW

NATO leaders yesterday presented the new face of a transformed Western alliance, signalling the end of the Cold War. They hope their new stance will help President Gorbachev to win round Kremlin hardliners.

President Bush described the declaration issued after the two-day summit in London as a turning point in NATO's history, with its message of co-operation and promise "to alter the way we think about defence".

The agenda for arms control talks includes limiting the number of troops in a unified Germany and a commitment to do so will be given when the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty is signed in November.

Mr Bush was particularly concerned that the message from the summit should be able to convince Mr Gorbachev's conservative critics that NATO was changing and that they should realise their own leader was largely responsible for bringing about this transformation. He said: "The message I have to say to Mr Gorbachev is that this is a defensive alliance, not threatening the Soviet Union, and please convince your military and others of this fact."

The American president said he would probably telephone Mr Gorbachev in the next two weeks.

Manfred Wörner, NATO secretary general, will go to Moscow next weekend to convey the message of the summit and extend to Mr Gorbachev an invitation to address a North Atlantic Council meeting. Mr Gorbachev said yesterday: "I am always ready to go."

Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, said he hoped the declaration would help to break down Moscow's continued objection to a unified Germany being in NATO.

He, too, will play his part in promoting NATO's new image when he goes to Moscow.

Margaret Thatcher said the summit was a landmark for NATO, but made clear that she was particularly pleased with the clauses in the five-page declaration that underlined the need for the alliance to

THE MAIN NATO DECISIONS

Peace declaration
Warsaw Pact allies invited to sign joint declaration with NATO committing them to non-aggression.

Gorbachev invitation
President Gorbachev and other East European leaders invited to address North Atlantic Council.

Conventional forces
Intensified negotiations on cutting conventional forces in Europe. When treaty is signed, NATO will give a commitment on troop levels in united Germany and seek a new agreement on further cuts.

Forward defence
"Forward defence" strategy to smaller, more mobile multinational units that can be reinforced if needed.

Nuclear strategy
NATO to make nuclear arms "weapons of last resort", moving away from "flexible response" doctrine. NATO to withdraw all US nuclear artillery shells from Europe if Moscow does the same.

Stronger CSCE role
New institutions proposed for Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, including secretariat, body to monitor elections, centre for prevention of conflict and Assembly of Europe.

Moscow briefing
NATO secretary-general to visit Moscow to brief Mr Gorbachev on summit. President Bush also expected to explain decisions to Mr Gorbachev by telephone.

maintain a strong defence and for the continued presence of nuclear weapons in Europe.

While emphasising that NATO would continue to have the most important role in maintaining security and stability in Europe, the declaration included proposals for a stronger and more structured version of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

This body, which consists of all European members except Albania, the United States and Canada, should provide "a forum for wider political dialogue in a more united Europe", and there should be a programme for regular consultations between members, at heads of state and government or foreign ministerial level, NATO says. There should also be a small secretariat in Prague to co-ordinate meetings, a parliamentary body called the Assembly of Europe in Strasbourg, based on the Council of Europe, and a special centre in Berlin for conciliation of disputes between members.

As part of this restructuring process, NATO leaders proposed that the 23 countries of the alliance and the Warsaw Pact should sign a joint declaration in which "we solemnly state that we are no longer adversaries and reaffirm our intention to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state". The twelve other

CSCE members will also be invited to sign the statement. The question of limiting German troop levels had been one of the key issues. Herr Kohl got his way in tying the commitment to the CFE agreement, in spite of initial American reservations.

The declaration also promised fundamental changes to the alliance's military strategy in Europe, with smaller, restructured forces based on multinational corps of national units; a reduction in readiness of active units; and a greater reliance on the ability "to build up large forces if and when they might be needed".

The leaders agreed that nuclear artillery shells should be eliminated from Europe, provided there was reciprocal action from the Soviet Union and once negotiations had started between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on short-range nuclear forces.

That move was welcomed by the Soviet foreign ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov, who said: "This is good news. It seems they have taken steps to change the character of NATO to something other than an instrument of the Cold War into an instrument for co-operation on the continent of Europe."

Mr Gerasimov said the NATO declaration, whose official text he had not seen, was regarded as the long-awaited response to concessions by the Warsaw Pact which until now, he said, had been one-sided. His remarks appeared to be directed at hardline critics of Mr Gorbachev who say that Moscow has relinquished its power in Europe and that only NATO had gained the benefits.

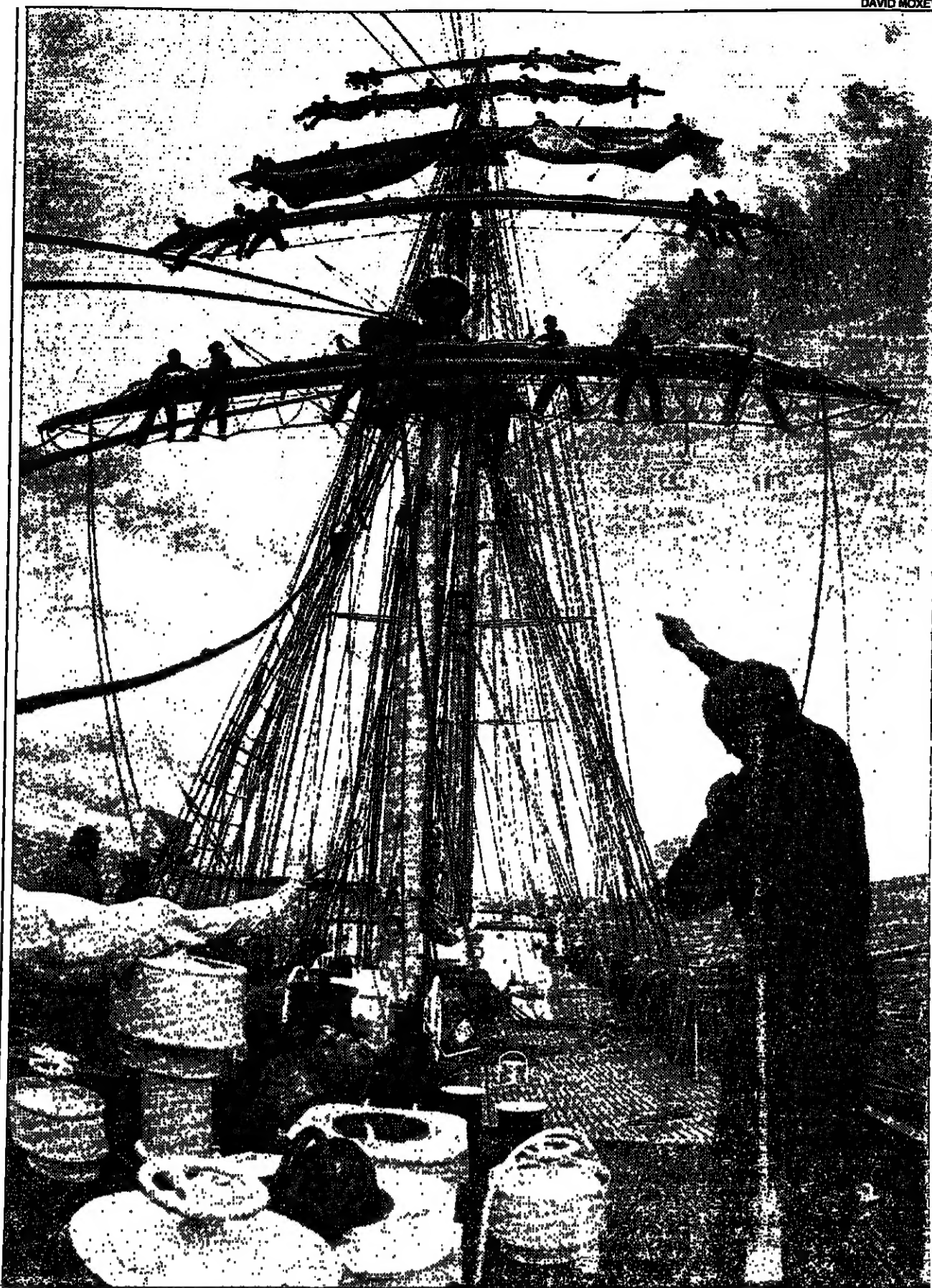
Summit reports, page 8
Edited communiqué, page 8
Leading article, page 13
Photographs, page 28

Gooch's 154 saves the day

DESPITE the failure of four specialist batsmen, England reached 435 last night in their first innings in the Third Test with New Zealand at Edgbaston. Graham Gooch, the England captain, stood firm as Stewart, Lamb, Robin Smith and Fairbrother all went cheaply. Gooch reached 154, his ninth Test century.

Sir Richard Hadlee and Snedden, both playing their final Tests, finished with three wickets apiece. Hadlee bringing his career total to 426.

Test match, pages 29, 33



All shipshape: The 140ft barquentine Kaliakra, from Bulgaria, preparing at Plymouth Hoe for the start today of the Tall Ships Race to Spain, in which 13 nations will be represented in a 74-strong fleet

Lendl's dream in ruins

By MARK SOUSTER

THE dream that Ivan Lendl has nurtured for so long and to which he has sacrificed so much in his career is in ruins once more yesterday as he was defeated by Stefan Edberg in a Wimbledon semi-final.

Lendl, the number one seed, was comprehensively beaten 1-6, 6-7, 3-6, on the centre court. For another year at least his obsessive ambition of winning the only grand slam title to have eluded him must remain unfulfilled.

Tomorrow Edberg will play Boris Becker in a repeat of the 1988 and 1989 finals. Becker overcame Goran Ivanisevic, aged 18, from Yugoslavia in a magnificent match.

Lendl, aged 30, found Edberg, the London-based Swede and champion two years ago, in devastating form. "Of course it was disappointing," he said yesterday. But he praised Edberg's performance.

Of his decision to concentrate on Wimbledon at the expense of the French championships, he said: "I was willing to take a chance and I'm probably going to do it again."

Becker described his four-set victory as one of the best grass court games he had ever played. He predicted that Ivanisevic would one day be Wimbledon champion.

Touts were asking £450 for tickets for tomorrow's final, well down on expected prices.

Wimbledon, pages 29, 32

Attack by Major on 'divisive' cash union

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major gave a warning last night that existing plans for European economic and monetary union risked dividing the European Community.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Delors proposals for a single European currency and monetary policy carried massive economic risks, could place an intolerable strain on community cohesion, cost jobs and output, and weaken the battle against inflation.

But at the same time he launched an effort to win the backing of industry and business for his own counter-proposals for a hard European currency unit (ecu) as a parallel common money in

Europe alongside national currencies.

In another speech yesterday, Mr Major predicted that it would be a while before inflation fell decisively. At the Welsh Conservative conference in Llandudno, he offered no early prospect of a cut in interest rates and said the year ahead would be difficult.

Mr Major's warning against a single currency, delivered in a speech last night to the Welsh CBI, marked a sharp raising of the temperature in the debate over monetary union in advance of the inter-governmental conference in December. Ministers have so far concentrated their attack on what they regard as the

inflationary dangers and loss of sovereignty inherent in the Delors plan. But in what seemed a change of tactics, Mr Major spoke for the first time about the dangers of splitting the EC. Any attempt to force the pace was bound to lead to recrimination, he said.

The chancellor was hitting back after the sceptical reception given by West Germany to his alternative plans.

Mr Major, while not questioning the good intentions of Britain's EC partners, said monetary union had the potential to generate huge tensions in the community.

No rates cut, page 2
Pound gains ground, page 43

Molyneux blow to talks

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE prospect of inter-party talks on devolution in Northern Ireland suffered a serious setback last night when James Molyneux, the Ulster Unionist leader, urged the government to abandon attempts to reach agreement on the process with Dublin.

Mr Molyneux, speaking in Belfast after the speech in the Commons on Thursday by Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, said the Irish government had fired an "except" at the talks process, which had prevented Mr Brooke from moving forward.

At an earlier press conference Mr Brooke gave a warning that the process could "unravel" if difficulties with the Irish government were allowed to cause lengthy delays. However, both he and Irish government sources sounded optimistic that a deal could be reached fairly soon.

Mr Molyneux said the difficulties which came to a head on Thursday morning, regarding the timing of Dublin's role in the three-tier talks, had been underestimated. He did not believe they could be resolved in time for Mr

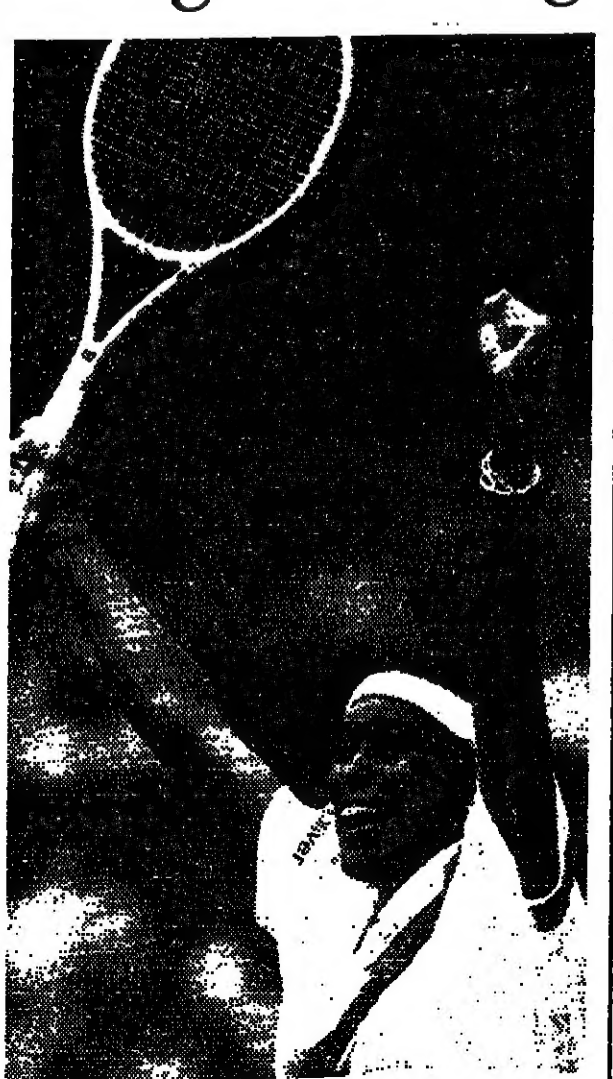
Brooke to announce a formal timetable this parliamentary session.

The Ulster Unionist leader said he was sure the Irish government would use similar obstructive tactics as it encountered propositions with which it could not agree.

"What I am simply saying is that, given that the Irish government has demonstrated its capacity to destroy, I think we have got to proceed along those routes which are not vulnerable to these attacks."

Two shot dead, page 2

Garrison arrives, one gun blazing



Best of luck to Zina against Martina.

Wilson
MADE TO WIN

Bart the brat gives Dick Tracy a pounding

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN NEW YORK

YOUNG Americans last summer dressed themselves in black and yellow and carved the Batman logo into their haircuts. This year they were supposed to don the yellow fedoras and T-shirts of Dick Tracy but, despite an enormous marketing effort, the comic-strip policeman has left them cold.

Instead, from California to New York, teenagers are shaving "Bart" into their hair in capital letters. Millions more are sporting T-shirts featuring a punk-style juvenile delinquent. The usual slogan reads: "I'm Bart Simpson, who the hell are you?"

The Simpsons, an animated cartoon drawn by Matt Groening, a left-winger, was never intended to be an instant cult success. The executives at Fox Network were reluctant even to try to make the

situation comedy which has now turned from bizarre satire into a cultural phenomenon that extends far beyond the world of television.

The tale of everyday life in an unpleasant, dysfunctional family has taken off as a social force, becoming the second most-watched programme for viewers under 40 and the top among males. It is being condemned by school principals, pronounced on by sociologists and worshipped by misunderstood teenagers and young adults frustrated by the rigours of life in the nineties.

The most striking message is not that America should be ready to take a cartoon to heart on prime-time television, but that it should be so wildly enthusiastic about a show with a distinctly left-wing theme. Subversive as The Simpsons undoubtedly is, the capitalist bandwagon has trundled out,

loaded with Simpsons' sweatshirts, sports shoes, transistors and posters.

Homer Simpson is a lower middle-class loser. He works as a safety inspector at the local nuclear power station in the mythical town of Springfield. His wife Marge is best known for a towering blue beehive hairdo.

Bart, an anagram of brat, is the unlovable, constantly snarling 10-year-old scion of the family whose trademark expressions have entered the young American vocabulary. They include "Eat my shorts", "Don't have a cow" and "Aye, caramba".

It is the world view of the spiky-haired Bart which is causing the trouble among the educators. Schools in Ohio and California have banned Bart T-shirts, and many others have taken exception to one in particular which says "Under-achiever and proud of it".



Bart Simpson: proud of being an under-achiever

Saturday Review

My racing life, by Nigel Mansell



"If a footballer doesn't perform well, the other team scores a goal. But if I don't perform well, it could be my life"

Public triumph, private grief

Anthony Trollope concealed fears of madness and poverty even when a wealthy and famous writer. Peter Ackroyd reviews a new biography

Lesson from Westminster

The City of London should learn from Westminster's new buildings, says Marcus Binney

The Boyne

Conor Cruise O'Brien on Ireland's 300-year conflict

Jan Morris

Why I love Sydney Harbour

WEEKEND LIVING

Every day is washday



The crisp linen sheets on beds at the Savoy Hotel come from a south London laundry that has changed little in 70 years: Page 20

Warfare in the woods

Playing at war has become a well organised leisure business, but conservationists are worried: Page 17

SPORT



Martina goes for a ninth

Zina Garrison, in her first Wimbledon final, faces Martina Navratilova, who hopes for a record ninth singles title today: Page 32

Miller on Maradona

Diego Maradona's contribution to the Argentina team has taken them to the World Cup final tomorrow. He is, David Miller says, the best footballer in the world: Page 31

WEEKEND MONEY

Buying wisely at auction

Auction rooms can be puzzling places for beginners. Weekend Money asked three auctioneers for their advice: Page 48

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Cup violence courts hand out fines and curfews

By ROBIN YOUNG

MAGISTRATES around the country yesterday began dealing with cases arising from Wednesday night's disturbances in many towns after fans had watched England's World Cup defeat on television. Bans and curfews were imposed in many cases in an attempt to ensure that there is no repetition after England's third place play-off against Italy tonight.

In Southampton three people appeared before magistrates accused of murdering an electrician, Ronald Goodwin, of Totton, Hampshire, who was involved in a fracas after the semi-final defeat against West Germany. Patrick and Sharon Moore, a brother and sister, aged 20 and 23, and Lisa Bower, aged 17, all of Calmore, Hampshire, were remanded in custody by Totton magistrates until July 12.

At Ilkeston, Derbyshire, four soccer fans were fined a total of £900 for causing trouble in Long Eaton, Derbyshire, after watching the match on television in a pub. The presiding magistrate, Joyce Marshall, told them: "I suggest you stay indoors when the next match is on." William Taylor, for the prosecution, said 50 people caused widespread damage in the town as 20 police officers tried to control them.

Paul Fradley, aged 23, a warehouseman was fined £350 for obstructing and assaulting police. He was also ordered to pay £50 compensation to an officer who was kicked in the face. Nigel McAree, an engineer, and Neil Walker, an upholsterer, both aged 20, were fined £200 each for disorderly behaviour and Mark Boaden, aged 19, was fined £150 for disorderly behaviour and causing £155 damage to a traffic bollard. He was ordered to pay for its repair. They all live in Long Eaton.

In Peterborough, 13 fans who appeared in court were released on bail but ordered to stay indoors for the rest of the competition. Charles Monteith, for the prosecution, told magistrates: "The main concern of the police and prosecution is that there is no recurrence of Wednesday night's events."

The 13 - 12 men and one woman aged between 19 and 24 - were arrested in the city centre when a large mob smashed shop and car windows after the game. The fans face charges including criminal damage and obstructing the police.

At Leominster, Hereford and Worcester, magistrates imposed a drinks ban on eight fans alleged to have been involved in disturbances in the town centre. As a condition of bail, until August 2 the eight, all from the Leominster area and aged between 18 and 24, were banned from entering any premises selling alcohol and were subjected to a nightly curfew of 8pm. They face charges alleging violent disorder, criminal damage and assaults on police officers.

£6.8m Bentley 'not Le Mans car'

THE sale of a vintage Bentley for £6.8 million stalled after the purchaser decided it was not "old No 1", the double Le Mans winner, and was worth only £250,000. The High Court was told yesterday.

Edward Hubbard, a retired businessman and car collector, is suing Middlebridge Scimitar over its alleged breach of an agreement to buy the car, Middlebridge of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, accepts it is the car that crashed at Brooklands in 1932, killing Clive Dunfee, its driver.

The company says, however, that the Bentley is not the one it was promised - the Le Mans winner of 1929 and 1930 - because it was extensively rebuilt before the crash. Mr Hubbard, aged 59, of Chiswick Mall, west London, said he discussed the Bentley with Geoffrey Pattinson, of Coys of Kensington - auctioneers of old cars - last year. Mr Pattinson told him: "I believe you have the most valuable car in the world."

Mr Hubbard, who recently restored the car for £250,000, said Walter Hassan, who rebuilt the car in 1931 and 1932, helped him with drawings and notes. Mr Hassan "very clearly" regarded the Bentley in its Brooklands form as "definitely" being "old No 1". Bentley enthusiasts who had inspected the newly-restored car thought it authentic.

Mr Hubbard is trying to enforce Middlebridge's agreement to buy the car for £6.8 million, plus the transfer to him of other assets worth £3.2 million. Middlebridge claims the car being offered by Mr Hubbard is not "old No 1" as it was completely rebuilt before the 1932 Brooklands crash.

It says that the present car retains only a much-modified bulkhead and the gearbox casing from "old No 1" and is of little consequence or historical interest. It values the Bentley at only £250,000. The company is counter-claiming damages for alleged misrepresentation and breach of contract.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Dentists accept contracts with concern for funding

By RAY CLANCY

DENTISTS' leaders yesterday voted to accept proposals for new health service contracts from October but voiced concern about the government's commitment to funding the changes.

Representatives of the British Dental Association will meet Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, next Thursday to discuss the contracts.

The decision came after an all-day meeting of the association's general dental services committee. Members voted 52 to 17 in favour of accepting the contracts despite a recent ballot of Britain's 18,000 NHS dentists in which 62 per cent were against the contracts.

Keith Osterich, the chief negotiator for the dentists, said there was concern about funding as dentists face the biggest changes since the health service was introduced.

"This was the most important day for dental care in this country since 1948 and now, just as in 1948, the profession is worried about

government commitment and whether it will keep its side of the bargain," he said. "It has been a difficult decision and one which was taken in the long-term interests of the profession and our patients. It is up to the government to negotiate improvements in the package."

There was considerable debate during the meeting about the probability of persuading Mr Clarke to provide more money for the profession. "We have always prided ourselves on the high standard of dental care provided in this country and we feel dentists should be paid accordingly," Mr Osterich said. "We have accepted the contracts because we feel it is in the interests of our patients."

Many dentists may be unhappy with the decision, however. Michael Watson, secretary of the General Dental Practitioners' Association, said the contracts will not be for the good of patients. "It does nothing to encourage

prevention and will give us a mass of unwanted paperwork. The profession spoke out in the ballot but the negotiators are not listening."

He is to write to Mr Clarke asking for the association to be recognised as an organisation representing dentists.

"The ballot was a massive vote of no confidence in the profession's negotiators. The overwhelming thrust of the message emerging from dentists is that they should stand aside and make way for others," he said.

Senior doctors at the London Hospital in Whitechapel, east London, have voted for opting out. In a postal ballot of 200 consultants last month, 64 per cent voted in favour of its being run as a self-governing trust. They say it will be renamed the London hospital and associated community services trust, incorporating all hospitals and services now managed by the Tower Hamlets health authority.



The Right Rev John Satterthwaite, Bishop in Europe, feeding local inhabitants on the eve of the Church of England General Synod in York yesterday. More inner city support action and closer ties with East and West Germany will be among key issues at the weekend synod. Today's session begins with a progress report on urban priority areas.

Clifford Longley, page 12

Clues to origin of Aids may emerge from case traced to 1959

By THOMSON PRENTICE, SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

NEW clues about the origins of the Aids epidemic in Britain may emerge from the detective work of researchers who have traced a case back to 1959, scientists said yesterday.

The death of a sailor aged 25 from the disease in Manchester predates the first officially recorded case of Aids in the UK by 23 years and suggests that HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus, was brought into this country in the early 1950s, if not before.

Virologists at Manchester University medical school used a revolutionary technique to identify HIV in tissue samples which had been taken from the man and stored because of the then-baffling nature of his fatal illness. Their results, employing a method called polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were published in *The Lancet* yesterday.

"The findings demonstrate that there clearly were sporadic cases of HIV infection occurring at this time," Gerard Corbett, the leading researcher involved, said. Little is known about the sailor, his movements or his lifestyle, but it is assumed that he acquired the infection while abroad, possibly Africa.

Whether he infected anyone else will probably never be known, and the case does not represent the beginning of the epidemic in Britain, another virologist said. Robin Weiss, head of the Chester Beatty Laboratories at the Institute of Cancer Research in London, said: "When looking at the epidemic that began in this country in the 1980s, it is to be expected that one or two sentinel cases would be discovered 20 or so years earlier."

"This one represents a classical example of an extremely rare, sporadic infection turning up long before the epidemic got off the ground."

"This man could have become infected and died without passing on HIV to anyone else. There could have been quite a few similar cases. Eventually, someone did pass the virus on and the epidemic took off, but there is no evidence to link this patient with any other case."

The earliest traces of the virus have been found in blood samples stored in Zaire in 1959, and researchers believe that the infection existed in African countries for many years before that, but was unrecognised as a new disease. The effect of HIV is to

destroy the body's resistance to other infections, and it has often been those illnesses which were recorded as the cause of death. The sailor's death was first attributed to pneumocystis pneumonia, a rare condition occurring only when the immune system is severely impaired, and now recognized as a leading cause of death in Aids patients.

At the time, doctors were puzzled by the sailor's case, and George Williams, the Manchester pathologist who carried out the post-mortem examination, was so intrigued that he reported it to *The Lancet* in 1960.

Tissue specimens from the body were stored, and re-examined in 1983, by which time Aids was a recognised disease.

The results suggested the sailor might have had Aids, but it has taken the use of PCR techniques to confirm that he was HIV-positive.

The first cases of what became known as Aids began to emerge in the US and in Africa in the late 1970s, but since then scientists have shown that the disease existed at least a decade earlier.

The beginning of the Aids epidemic in Britain in the early 1980s has been investigated by epidemiologists who believe that the first cases were homosexual or bisexual men who acquired the infection through contacts with carriers in San Francisco or New York.

Doctor recalls man with mystery illness

THE man now known to be the first documented victim of Aids mystified doctors at Manchester Royal Infirmary before he died in 1959 (Ronald Faux writes).

Dr Trevor Stretton, consultant physician at the hospital recalled yesterday: "He had an illness with a fever. We knew there was an infection and we gave him various treatments for the kinds of complaint we knew might have caused such a progression but none was to any avail."

"He was with us for several months while we struggled to do something to improve his health. He wasted away and perished before our eyes."

No details of the man's identity will be made public although his notes remain in hospital records. He was a

single man aged 25, an only child whose parents are no longer alive. He served as a seaman.

"He was asked if he had picked up any tropical diseases which implies that he had travelled in the tropics. We were faced with a man with an unknown infection which was causing wasting and we were trying to cast our net as widely as possible."

Anyone appearing in hospital at the present time suffering the same symptoms would be tested immediately for Aids, he said.

Discovery of the records allowed scientists to look at the early development of the Aids epidemic and to demonstrate that the infection went back longer than was first appreciated.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

The body in the garage

"She was reclined on the camel-coloured leather of the front seat. Her eyes were closed. It seemed she had meant to appear neat and composed..." So begins the new book by Scott Turow, arguably the best thriller writer in the world today.

Tomorrow *The Sunday Times* launches *First Chapters*. During eight weeks it will publish the opening chapters of some of the best novels appearing this autumn, including those of Dick Francis, Fay Weldon and Kurt Vonnegut.

Mozart's world

Also tomorrow, in *The Sunday Times* Magazine, a special celebration of the prodigious composer Mozart begins with a £5,000 competition plus a free wallchart map and the first of four packs of stickers.

Hailsham

"I was totally unprepared for the extent and duration of Thatcher's hegemony of British politics," writes Lord Hailsham. The man who disclaimed his peerage in the belief that he would succeed Harold Macmillan at 10 Downing Street continues his astonishingly frank account of his life with a description of his dealings with post-war Conservative prime ministers.

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Tourism turns to the 'empty nesters'

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

THE SQUEALS and screams of children could be missing from the cabins of charter aircraft and European holiday beaches this summer as "empty nesters" - the late middle-aged - take over from families with children as the biggest group taking the traditional British foreign summer holiday.

The drop of at least 20 per cent in the number of package holidays booked this summer has been almost exclusively among young families whose struggle to cope with higher mortgage and interest rates has forced them to give up the two weeks on the Mediterranean which had become an accepted part of life throughout the 1980s.

This year most holidays will be taken by people over 45, and that will lead to a significant change in the future marketing plans of the major holiday companies and some urgent rethinking by hoteliers in the resorts.

Mr Roger Heape, managing director of Intasun, said: "Already there has been a very marked shift for this summer, but next year we expect the trend to be even more pronounced and we will be targeting the over-50s very strongly."

The changing age pattern reflected in a boom in cruising, with around 200,000 British people expected to sail around the Mediterranean or the Caribbean this summer, compared with only 85,000 four years ago.

"The number of people who have seen their children leave home, their mortgage disappear and their savings growing because of the high interest rates, is increasing fast," Cunard said. "We will therefore be offering more cruises than ever before to meet this demand."

The Association of British Travel Agents calculates that even though the number of people actually travelling will fall by around two million, they will still spend £3 billion on their package holidays, and because of the higher quality generally demanded by the more mature and the balance between demand and capacity, profits should improve.

Thomson Holidays says it has been pleasantly surprised by the growth in demand for both long-haul holidays to such places as India and Thailand and with the shorter city-break trips for long weekends. Both are the preserve of the older, more mature holidaymaker and

both are reaping the benefits of the change in holiday patterns.

"It is clear that there will be far fewer children travelling this year because those who were struggling to afford a cheap package in Spain or the Balearics last year simply won't be going anywhere this year," a spokesman said.

Long-haul specialists Kuoni are also experiencing a boom from the middle-aged holiday-maker. "The pendulum has swung back and forth over the last 20 years," they said. "At first it was only the older, wealthier person who could afford to go abroad on holiday. Then, as personal wealth spread, the younger people took over. Now it has swung back again, as the first generation of wealthy retired people die and leave their inheritance to those of 50 plus."

The changes in society's make-up has also led to a rise in honeymoons in such exotic destinations as the Seychelles. But the newly married couples are the middle-aged who have been married before and now have plenty of money, and no wish to go through an expensive ceremony and reception again, said Mr Heape.

The Guinness case

Saunders fell under American's spell, Napley tells court

THE lawyer Sir David Napley yesterday told how Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chairman, fell under the spell of a fellow director who advised him to do things that were "not necessarily right".

Sir David's firm Kingsley Napley acted for Guinness during its battle to take over the Distillers drinks group. Yesterday, he told Southwark Crown Court that he believed Mr Saunders had been under the influence of Tom Ward, an American lawyer who was also a Guinness director.

Sir David said Mr Ward was a personable man with a great presence, but added that as time went by, he began to be concerned and to question Mr Ward's judgement. This was not because he was doing anything dishonest but because he was "trying to conduct something with an American slant".

Sir David said he had taken the matter up with Mr and Mrs Saunders because Mr



Sir David: concern over Ward's judgement

Ward's influence was a recurring theme even before government inspectors were appointed to investigate the bid in December 1986.

Asked for an example of "not necessarily right", Sir David said that after the bid, Mr Saunders consulted him about Sir Thomas Risk, a former governor of the Bank of Scotland, who was to be appointed Guinness chairman after the merger with Distillers. Sir David said Mr Saunders and Mr Ward took the view it was impractical for the appointment to go ahead, and asked if it was fraudulent to go back on the move, which had been promised in the offer document for Distillers.

"I advised against the wisdom of it," Sir David said. He added that he had told Mr Saunders that if they were honest in their original intention to appoint Sir Thomas, there would be nothing fraudulent in changing the decision, but if Mr Saunders followed Mr Ward's advice, it would have a bad effect on the company.

Asked what he meant by Mr Ward trying to put an American slant on things, Sir David replied: "It was a go-getting approach, all in a hurry and push, publicity wise, and doing things and getting things done. The American ethos everything has to be pushed and hurried."

The approach suited Mr Saunders "because at that time he believed everything Ward said." Sir David believed that Mr Ward not only handled Guinness's legal is-

suess, but also negotiated during the bid.

The prosecution claims that Mr Ward, who is facing extradition proceedings in the United States in relation to the takeover, was paid £5.2 million for his part in the struggle with the Argill supermarket chain to take over Distillers.

The court was told yesterday that Mr Saunders approached Sir David in March 1986 to stop Argill's "dirty work" in the battle, and in the hope that he could use his influence to stop the Guinness bid being referred to the monopolies commission.

Sir David said he instigated a Stock Exchange investigation into Argill's tactics and also launched a libel action over some of the supermarket chain's advertising. But he complained he and his partners could not get proper instructions as any Guinness decision seemed to begin and end with Mr Ward, "and he used to fit between this country and America".

Mr Saunders, Gerald Ronson, chairman of Heron Corporation, the stockbroker Anthony Parmes and the financier Sir Jack Lyons, variously deny 24 counts of theft, false accounting and breaches of the companies act in relation to the takeover. The case continues on Monday.

Tower revives painful past

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

A FEARFUL testament to the inventiveness of torturers in Britain's history went on display at the Tower of London yesterday. What the devices available to our Tudor forebears lacked in sophistication they made up for in sadism.

On show are bilboes, thumbscrews, the rack, scavenger's daughter, iron collars and manacles to deter and restrain prisoners and traitors, not to mention errant wives and the contemporary equivalent of World War II boot camps. The device pictured, a scold's bridle, was designed to "curb women's tongues that talk too idle".

The exhibition opened in the Martin Tower where the 17th century adventurer Captain Blood helped himself to the Crown Jewels and where Rudolph Hess was imprisoned for four nights in 1941.

The walls are inscribed with the neat but wretched appeals of some of its mostly Catholic prisoners and contain not only instruments of torture but some of death, including the block upon which Lord Lovat, the Scottish Jacobite leader, last rested his head in 1747 and the axe used to remove it.

The Royal Armouries, the national museum of arms and armour, is staging the joint venture with the Tower. Peter Hammond, deputy master of the Armouries, said: "The basic appeal of the exhibition rests on people's fascination with horror and pain."



Cathy McDermott of the Royal Armouries staff demonstrates a "scold's bridle"

Greeks fail to stop sale of statues

THE Greek government lost its High Court battle yesterday to stop the sale of a collection of Cycladic marble statues at Sotheby's on Monday. Mr Justice Mummery refused to continue the temporary injunction he granted on Thursday banning the auctioneers from moving any of the rare and valuable collection.

He said the Greek government would have an opportunity to bid for the unique collection at the sale and added they had delayed their right to claim the items for many years.

The government argued that the hoard, which dates from 2600-2200 BC, was looted from an uninhabited Greek island, Keros, in the late 1950s or 1960s and should be returned and not sold.

The owner, Mrs Hans Erlenmeyer, was approached by the Greek government in Athens when the collection of her late husband was first listed for auction.

She has refused to withdraw them, however, and it is thought she is selling the works, which include pottery and marble vessels, to support animal welfare and the environment.

The Greek anger is said to be fuelled by the bitterness over Britain's refusal to return the Elgin Marbles.

Sotheby's opposed the application to continue the injunction.

Collecting, page 23

Pigs head for great outdoors

BY MICHAEL HORSNELL
AGRICULTURE
CORRESPONDENT

MORE pigs could soon be enjoying the outdoor life. A mixture of economic and welfare pressures and new breeding techniques are persuading a growing number of farmers to turn to free-range production of pork and bacon.

An outdoor pig unit was displayed at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, for the first time this year alongside the intensive indoor pig-rearing systems that have dominated the industry since the second world war.

Rearing pigs in large numbers in sheds with a precisely controlled environment has boosted output and consumption and made pork cheaper. The cramped conditions, however, have drawn increasing criticism from animal welfare groups.

Smaller farmers found some years ago that they could make more money by keeping pigs outside, using simple straw-lined shelters, although the output of piglets per sow was lower than under intensive conditions. About 78,000 sows, 10 per cent of the national herd, are reared outdoors and some pig industry sources estimate that the free-range percentage could rise to 20 per cent by the mid-1990s and as high as 30 per cent by the end of the century.

One restraint on outdoor pig rearing has been the lack of a breed hardy enough to withstand the elements and satisfy the modern demand for lean meat.

Now the Oxfordshire-based Pig Improvement Company, a subsidiary of the Dalgety Group, believes it has found the solution in the Cambridgeshire 12, a cross between a Large White Landrace, the hybrid mainly used in indoor factory farming, and the tough American Duroc.

Farmers' diary, page 18

Mutton fat cuts fuel bill

By DAVID YOUNG

A SOMERSET sheepskin processing company is cutting its fuel bill by a fifth by burning mutton fat extracted from skins before they are made into coats and sold to the Soviet Union.

Fenland Sheepskins, in Bridgwater, is using barrels of the fat stockpiled over the years and estimates it could save £20,000 in its oil bill.

Up to 20 years ago the British sheepskin industry sold the fat extracted in the tanning and processing of skins to West German engineering firms but the development of new mineral oil-based products ended that market. It also became difficult to find dumping sites because of environmental concern about chemical residues left after fat extraction.

Now the company, which exports most of its products to the Soviet Union and the Far East, has found a way to burn the fat in conventional oil-fired boilers and hopes to pass on the method to similar companies.

Fenland has been using 20,000 litres of heavy fuel oil every month to produce the steam needed for tanning and processing. It now heats the waste fat, passes it through a high pressure filter to remove any residual wool fibres and adds it to the burners once they are running at full output.

The process, which was developed with the help of the oil company supplying the fuel oil, means that Fenland will be able to burn the 100 gallons of mutton fat a week it produces and also use up the stockpile of barrels it has built up over the past five years.

Andrew Tinnion, managing director of Fenland, said: "Although animal fat is well known for candle power, the problems posed for converting the energy for industrial use took six years to solve. A backlog of fat can save £20,000 over five years."

Loch's bonny banks are lost at printers

By RAY CLANCY

YOU can take the high road or the low road but according to some editions of the latest AA road atlas you might not find the bonny, bonny banks of Loch Lomond.

Instead of the outline of the loch made famous by the Scottish comedian and singer Sir Harry Lauder in *The Bonny Banks of Loch Lomond*, the atlas shows several rivers and roads.

Yesterday the AA admitted that half the print run of the 1990 edition of its Great Britain Road Atlas names the loch but omits the blue outline of the water. A spokeswoman said the gap was caused by a problem at the Spanish printing plant where the atlases were produced.

The error was not noticed until half the 100,000 print run was completed. The rest

have been amended. However a number of atlases omitting one of Scotland's most popular tourist attractions have been delivered to shops.

"It really isn't a laughing matter. Some people just do not see the funny side of it," the AA spokeswoman said.

Meanwhile in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, over zealous map readers could suffer wet feet if they follow the latest map produced by the town council — it puts the high street in the middle of the River Waring. The map has a total of 25 mistakes. Many street names are mixed up.

"Unfortunately the errors were made during printing and when the maps arrived at the town hall no one thought to check them before they went on sale," the council said.

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Police press for reformed regional units

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CHIEF constables and senior police officers are to meet in a national conference next week to decide plans for five super regional crime squads to channel the police effort against serious national and international crime.

The outline of the plan was revealed this week by David Waddington, the home secretary, to MPs. The announcement of the plan for the squads was made as Mr Waddington said he had not been persuaded there was a need for a British form of an FBI in the shape of a national criminal investigation unit but he did accept the idea of a national criminal intelligence unit.

Police supporters of the national unit indicated that they believe the door is not closed to the idea. The restructuring of the regional squads could in time pave the way towards a truly national effort.

The conference next week in Preston, Lancashire, will have before it a paper prepared by Neil Dickens, co-ordinator of the present nine regional squads. The paper is expected to point out the geographic inconsistencies of

the system developed over 20 years ago and ways of bringing Scotland Yard more fully into the network.

The present breakdown of the system shows large squads covering wide areas of the country while other squads cover smaller areas. Three of the squads cover the Home Counties and London and a fourth covers south Wales. Scotland has its own crime squad.

The new system would be run by a senior officer acting not as a co-ordinator but probably with executive powers alongside a second senior officer in control of the intelligence unit. The greater use of London detectives might eventually mean redesign or even the end of the Yard's Flying Squad.

The regional crime squads were formed to combat what was described as the "traveling criminal", the wave of robbers and organised gangs using the growing network of motorways in the 1950s. In the past 10 years the squads, with more than 1,000 men, have also been given the role of investigating drugs and intelligence wings have been developed.



Brian Walker at the edge of the spectacular cliff sanctuary and the birds on their precarious perches

By PETER DAVENPORT

A SPECTACULAR section of coastline containing the only gannet colony in mainland England was sold yesterday by the farmer whose family had owned it for more than 50 years.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds paid £45,000 for "the gannetry", a half-mile stretch of coast and 13 acres of sheer, white chalk cliff face at Bampton Cliffs in the centre of its existing reserve on the Flamborough Headland Heritage Coast, four miles north of Bridlington.

The organization agreed the deal with

the owner, Brian Walker, of Grange Farm, Bampton, Humberside, an hour after the land had been withdrawn from sale at a public auction at the offer of £37,000, after failing to reach its reserve price. The RSPB also paid £29,000 for an adjoining plot of land covering almost 12 acres. The auctioneer, Mr Peter Milner described the site as a "wonderful phenomenon".

About 100,000 bird watchers visit the reserve each year to see the population of seabirds, estimated at 200,000. For many the biggest attraction is the gannet colony. In 1964 there were only 12 pairs of the majestic seabirds breeding on the

site and last year that number had risen to 1,077 pairs.

About 100 people gathered in the Marine Room on Bridlington sea front for the auction. Bidding opened at £10,000 and climbed steadily to £37,000. It was withdrawn when the price failed to move ahead. Within an hour the RSPB, which had been bidding at the sale had agreed a deal.

Last night a spokesman for the firm of auctioneers said that Mr Walker was "very pleased" at the eventual sale but he was unavailable for comment.

Feather report, page 18

Moratorium stays

Breakaway threat as challenges on whaling ban fail

From MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT IN NOORDWIJK, THE NETHERLANDS

CHALLENGES from Japan, Norway and Iceland to the four-year moratorium on commercial whaling were defeated at the International Whaling Commission meeting in The Netherlands which ended yesterday but are likely to recur next year with a force that may split the organisation.

The moratorium, which was officially due for review this year, was yesterday continued until the 1991 meeting in Reykjavik, because revised management procedures on whale populations and whaling catch limits on which the review will depend, are not yet ready.

But the three pro-whaling nations are convinced that the anti-whaling countries, a group of 10 states led by the United States and Britain, will never allow them to hunt whales again, even where the commission's scientists say it can be done without endangering stocks.

Japan, Norway and Iceland, will make a determined challenge to the moratorium at next year's meeting, the whaling commissioners of all three countries indicated.

They feel the original agreement to reconsider the moratorium will never take place. If that proves to be the case in Reykjavik, it is now regarded as likely that Japan, Norway and Iceland will leave the commission. All three countries would pay a high price in terms of fierce international criticism and boycotts of their products.

Alan McNow, Japan's public relations adviser on whaling, said last night: "My impression is that all three countries will give the IWC one more year and no more."

Dagfinn Stenseth, the Norwegian whaling commissioner, announced at the meeting that Norway and Iceland had already signed a memorandum of understanding with Greenland and the Faroe Islands on setting up a new body to manage stocks of marine mammals including whales and seals; Canada and the Soviet Union would probably join it, he said, and Japan had attended meetings as an observer.

The three whaling countries were particularly angry that

the commission as a whole declined to take the advice of its scientific committee, which said that Iceland could take 200 minke whales a year with negligible effect on the 28,000 thought to form the central Atlantic stock.

Japan and Norway were both asked to reconsider their "scientific" whaling programmes.

Jacob Lagercrantz, the Greenpeace whale campaigner, last night welcomed the fact that the moratorium was upheld. Environmentalists were also delighted when the commission agreed to carry out an investigation into the increasing slaughter of dolphins, porpoises and other small whales through direct hunting or accidental entanglement in fishing nets.

Tunnel is favoured by few

EUROTUNNEL faces a formidable task persuading cross-Channel passengers to abandon ferries in favour of the Channel tunnel, according to market research released yesterday (Michael Dwyer writes).

One in four cross-Channel passengers in the survey said nothing would make them use the tunnel, while more than half said they would seldom use it. Only four per cent would always use the tunnel, and a mere 14 per cent said they would use it frequently.

The survey, by Kalber Enterprise, an Oxford-based market research company, was conducted last month in Portsmouth, with a representative sample of 375 car passengers.

General safety, a possible terrorist attack and fire, flooding and claustrophobia were given as reasons for not using the tunnel.

Fourteen per cent said they would never use the proposed catamaran service to Cherbourg. 46 per cent said they would seldom use it, one in four would use it often and only four per cent would always use it.

Trial for developer

Gordon Parry, the millionaire property developer, will be tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, in October, accused of laundering more than £16 million cash from the £26 million Brink's-Mat gold bullion robbery at Heathrow airport in 1983.

Mr Parry, aged 42, who has a £1 million house in Kent, was flown from Spain under police escort in April. A voluntary bill of indictment was signed for the Director of Public Prosecutions yesterday so that Mr Parry could be tried with other co-defendants without facing committal proceedings.

Crash charges

Two coach company directors, Robin Knibbs, aged 30, and James Roarty, aged 63, have been committed for trial for manslaughter after Thalia Smyrniadis, aged 12, and her teacher, Susan Farley, aged 38, were killed in a crash on the A286 in West Sussex during a school trip.

Body identified

Police have confirmed that the body found at Rainham Marshes, Essex, on Monday was Nick Whiting, who disappeared after his garage in Wrotham, Kent, was raided four weeks ago.

Extra time

Nottingham county council debated race awareness and education for 13½ hours, until 4am on Friday, breaking its record for the longest meeting.

Coin exchange

John Bocking, a metal detector enthusiast, is expected to be given £11,000 for 153 Iron Age coins he found in a field at Docking, Norfolk, after a court in King's Lynn decided they belonged to the Crown.

Lockerbie aid

Relatives of British victims of the Lockerbie air disaster said they would accept a government offer to meet their legal expenses at the fatal accident enquiry in October.

Father jailed

Piotr Czerniawski, of Tooting, south London, was jailed for 18 months by the Central Criminal Court for kidnapping his son and taking him to the United States.

£2m drugs raid

Eight men have been arrested and drugs worth £2 million have been seized after a raid by Customs officials and police in Salcombe, Devon.

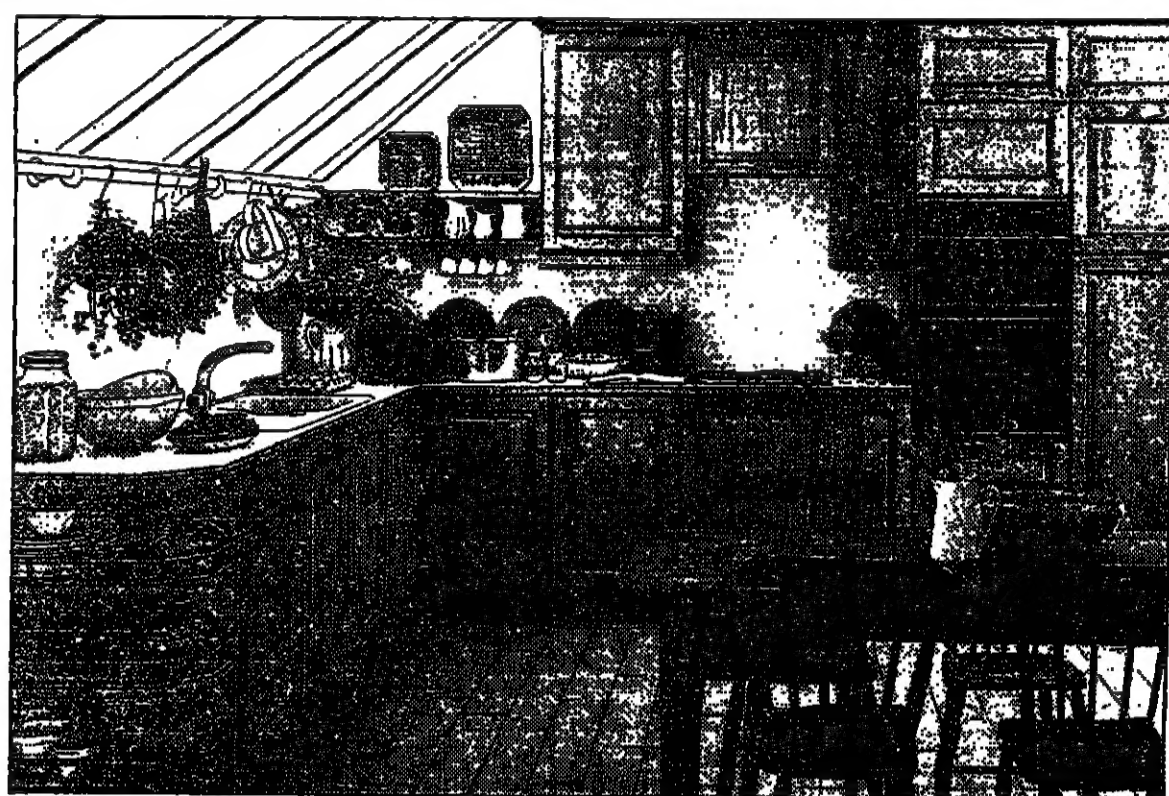
Arsonist jailed

Stephen Deacon, a one-legged man aged 35, was jailed for three months by Norwich Crown Court for hitting a policeman who ran over his dog.

























































Assault sentence

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مكازم التحصيل

Suffering of child victims of crime 'goes unrecognised'

BY QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

NEARLY 90 per cent of children who are victims of crime or see offences suffer emotional disturbance, yet few agencies realise that, a report published yesterday says.

Children fall victim to a wide range of physically and emotionally harmful crimes but only in the area of child abuse do anything like acceptable support services exist, it

notes. The report, commissioned by the charity Victim Support, says the effects on the child victims include nightmares, bed-wetting, fear, loss of confidence and learning regression.

Police must take more care to note whether children are at home when, for example, burglaries occur or whether they are accompanying a parent when he or she is the victim of an assault or indecent exposure.

Too often, the report says, police simply see child victims in terms of sexual or physical abuse.

The report was based on a study of police referral practices and victim support schemes in Oxford and three areas of Bedfordshire.

It says social services departments generally recognise that they have a statutory responsibility to care for child victims of crime. But even they do not automatically help young people hurt by crimes other than child abuse, it says.

The report adds: "None of the personnel in other statutory or professional agencies believed that they had a specific responsibility, as part of their general responsibility for health, education, welfare of children and families, or for the detection and prevention of crime, to offer help and support to child victims of crime."

Researchers found that only 13 per cent of the children they interviewed who had been directly affected by a crime and 10 per cent of those indirectly affected said they were not upset: the others suffered distress ranging from minor upset to "major trauma".

Where a child had watched a parent being seriously sexually assaulted, the boy or girl could remain deeply disturbed for months.

Ms Helen Reeves, director of Victim Support, said: "Our research has proved that a child's security and well-being can be seriously damaged by crime. We can no longer afford to ignore this problem."

Bart's Blitz! to return to West End

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

LIONEL Bart, the composer of such hit musicals as *Fings Ain't What They Used To Be* and *Oliver!*, is to return to the West End with a National Youth Theatre revival of *Blitz!*

Edward Wilson, the company's artistic director, is to direct the show, which will open at the Playhouse theatre, Northumberland Avenue, in September.

Mr Bart had been reworking the musical for the Royal Shakespeare Company but plans for the production were shelved after the RSC's decision to close the Barbican theatre this winter to curb the company's growing deficit.

Mr Bart said: "It was a shame, but I was delighted when Edward suggested they do it. Instead of the reworking I was doing for the RSC, this will be pretty much the show we put on at the Adelphi in 1962 — though we won't be spending £8 million on the set this time, which is what it would cost to recreate Sean Kenny's work."

It marks the 50th anniversary of the London Blitz and Mr Bart's 35th anniversary in showbusiness. "It's 20 years since I had anything in the West End, apart from revivals of *Oliver!*, and it's great to be back," Mr Bart said.

Parliament

Death threats to MPs over badger protection delay

CONSERVATIVE MPs involved in delaying a bill to protect badgers have received death threats, the Commons was told yesterday.

Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab), the bill's sponsor, deplored this action and said that anyone who made such threats should realise that objects to his bill might get public sympathy rather than public criticism for their tactics.

After lengthy debates and divisions on other bills, Mr Banks's Protection of Badgers Bill fell along with more than 40 other private members' bills.

Last Friday, Sir Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) had prevented the bill from passing its report stage without discussion by calling out "object". Yesterday, he said that there was a lack of knowledge among the public about the way procedures of the House worked. An objection to a bill was not necessarily an objection to its principle but was made because the objector wished to have further amendments made.

Misunderstanding about procedure could have very serious consequences for MPs who objected to bills.

Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside, C) asked whether it was right for MPs who objected to a bill to be named by its

supporters. He said that a "twisted minority" had been sending threatening and abusive letters and even death threats.

The identification of individuals who objected to bills was a "sinister development".

However, Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab) supported such identification. MPs should be prepared to accept public responsibility.

The Speaker, Bernard Weatherill, said that the procedure committee had set out the argument for and against identifying MPs objecting to bills, and had unanimously recommended no change in procedure.

It was not good practice for legislation to go through without proper debate.

Mr Banks drew a distinction between the public nature of an MP talking out a bill and the anonymity of those who merely called out "object" by which to kill it. MPs must be accountable for their actions.

Mr Colvin then told MPs that he had no hesitation in standing up and being identified as someone who objected to the bill. He wanted to see it on the statute book but in an amended form.

However, Mr Banks accused him of being disingenuous. If he had allowed the bill to proceed, it could have been further debated in the Lords.

Bill on kerb crawling runs out of time again

THE Sexual Offences bill, which seeks to tighten the law against kerb crawling, was talked out yesterday for the second time by Ken Livingstone. The Labour MP for Brent East said that it would lead to the harassment and arrest of innocent men. Mr Livingstone had blocked the bill when it came before the House on May 11.

Yesterday there was support for the legalisation of prostitution from both sides of the House. Teresa Gorman (Billerica, C) said that the main solution to the problem lay in legalising prostitution among adults so "that it can be conducted indoors away from the public gaze".

Mr Livingstone said that to decriminalise prostitution would lead to greater safety for women and would remove the blight of kerb crawling. Objecting to the bill, he urged the use of the Public Order Act, 1986 to gain convictions without risk of

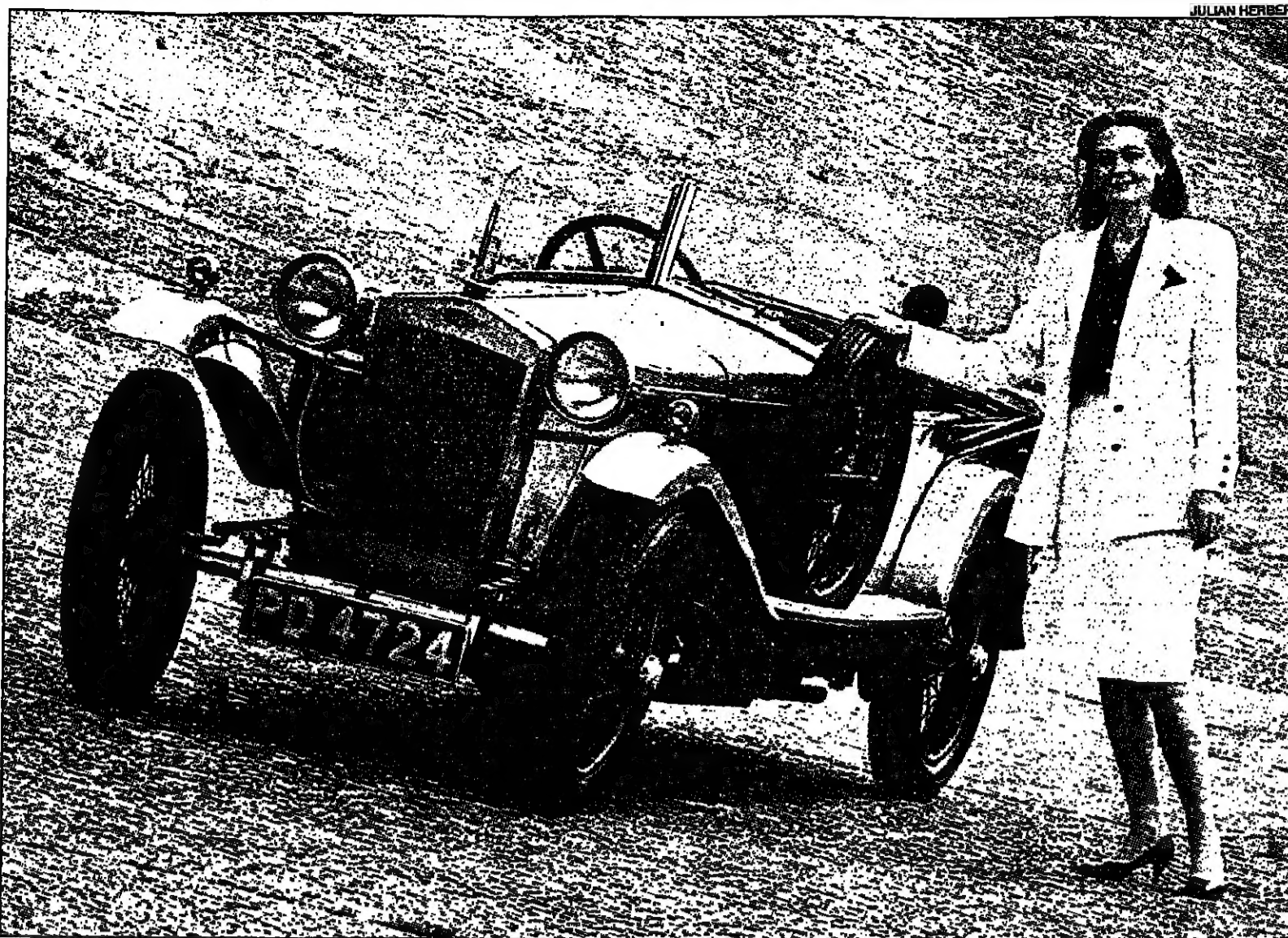
arresting innocent people. David Mellor, minister of state, Home Office, said that Mr Livingstone was the only member seeking to block the bill.

"Men who are making nuisances of themselves, causing genuine problems to women in urban areas of the country, will get away with it. Most people would rather have something else on their conscience than having blocked this bill. There are 649 members of the House who do not agree with him."

Mr Livingstone's own front bench had dissociated themselves from what he was trying to do, Mr Mellor said.

With Mr Livingstone still speaking at 2.30pm, the bill was lost.

● Three bills completed their passage through Parliament: Rights of Way, Horses (Protective Headgear for Young Riders); and Gaming (Amendment).



MORAG Barton, director of the Brooklands motor museum, with a 1924 Fraser Nash, pictured on the famous banked circuit that opens today to the public for the first time in 50 years.

The 30-acre site is to become one of the country's largest museums when the £10 million scheme is completed over the next decade (Simon Tait writes). Museum of

officials plan to let visitors in every weekend as work continues to create a display of historic cars and aircraft.

Miss Barton said: "We want to give the public a preview of the museum. Brooklands is not only the cradle of motor-racing, it's the birthplace of the aircraft industry — A.V. Roe made his first flight from here in 1908." Brooklands was the

first purpose-built motor racing circuit when it opened at Weybridge, Surrey, in 1907.

It was the scene of three world land speed records, and the first British grand prix was held there in 1926. It was closed when the second world war began and Vickers started building aircraft there. Already several of the original buildings, including the Brooklands

clubhouse, have been restored. Famous old racing cars, such as the Whitney Straight, the Duesenberg, and an 1898 Allen loaned by Stirling Moss, will be on display.

Miss Barton said: "We hope to take tips from museums like Ironbridge Gorge and the Black Country museum to create a motoring and aviation village atmosphere."

Man who set fire to couple is given life

A JEALOUS man who started a fire which killed his former mistress and her lover was jailed for life yesterday.

Jon Crawshaw, aged 47, sprinkled petrol over the bed in which the two were sleeping and set fire to it, a jury was told during a five-day trial at Exeter Crown Court. He denied murder.

In the fire Mary Hilton, aged 42, a university researcher, was burned beyond recognition. Dr David Stafford, aged 45, a university economist, escaped from the blaze, but died later in hospital.

Crawshaw, a divorced minibus driver, of Exton, near Exeter, lived with Mrs Hilton and her six-year-old son for three years until she began her affair with Dr Stafford. When Dr Stafford left his wife and three children to move in with Mrs Hilton, Crawshaw moved out.

Crawshaw, who was on powerful anti-depressant tablets, planned their killing out of revenge and jealousy, Anthony Donne, QC, prosecuting, said.

He used his key to get into the house and poured petrol over the sleeping couple's bed and then set fire to it, Mr Donne said. Crawshaw claimed he was suffering from the effects of the anti-depressant drugs and was in a dream-like state. He thought he had sprinkled petrol on the bed, then returned in panic to get Mrs Hilton out when there was an explosion.

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Kohl sells his vision of Europe with bravura performance

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE Nato summit which ended yesterday has begun with a list of initiatives from President Bush — the same tactic he used at last year's summit in Brussels, when his package of arms control proposals helped to rescue the alliance from an embarrassing split over short-range nuclear weapons.

But this time there was one other key element which helped to push the alliance forward. The driving force behind the meeting of 16 alliance leaders was Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, whose performance inside and outside Lancaster House provided an insight into his conviction that his vision for the future of Europe is the right one.

Many of the clauses in the summit declaration, which finally slammed the door on the Cold War, were influenced by his determination to keep the

momentum going towards rapid German reunification and the eventual absorption of Nato into a wider political European family.

In private bravura performances away from the conference room, where he had to be more diplomatic in responding to his Nato colleagues, he was quick to sweep aside any reservations proffered by Margaret Thatcher. While complimentary about her changing attitudes, he seemed to have little time for any Western leader who tries to introduce what he sees as old thinking into the debate about Europe's future.

In the corridors, officials representing Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his foreign minister, were saying that in future the alliance should concentrate on disarmament, not defence. Even Herr Kohl might balk at that, but it is another indication of the way Bonn has taken over the driving seat.

There is no doubt that the language of caution, most notably expressed by Mrs

Thatcher, has been put into a new context. The Kohl argument is that the long-term vision must not be impaired by short-term concerns about keeping specific weapons systems.

So, even though the summit declaration refers to the continued need to keep nuclear weapons deployed in Europe — and by that Mrs Thatcher means Germany — Herr Kohl privately dismisses the possibility of new tactical air-to-surface missiles being based in his country.

This is in direct conflict with the unrelenting message from Mrs Thatcher to the summit, that in planning for the future the alliance has to maintain a strong defence, including up-to-date nuclear weapons. The fact that this message, an important part of Nato's "comprehensive concept" completed last year before the Berlin Wall fell, has been made should give considerable satisfaction to Mrs Thatcher. It was one of the issues upon which she fought so

hard. Nevertheless, in reality, the practical basis for that commitment lies in the hands of the Germans. Herr Kohl is already thinking ahead ten years, and clearly believes that in the sort of Europe he has in mind, theatre nuclear systems will be anathema.

Mrs Thatcher has the same goal as the chancellor, a secure and stable Europe with a united Germany at the centre. But there remains a strong difference in approach. Herr Kohl is prepared to take more of a risk. On aid, for example, his view appears to be that it is better to send money now to prop up President Gorbachev and his reforms, than to delay and risk the chance that the architect of perestroika could be overwhelmed.

Mrs Thatcher is not a risk politician, even though she fully supports Mr Gorbachev and his reforms. Herr Kohl, on the other hand, is increasingly demonstrating that he is prepared to gamble. He is convinced his argument is

more valid than Mrs Thatcher's cautious approach, and undoubtedly believes that the summit declaration is proof that he has won the day.

During the summit, television cameras outside Lancaster House focused for a few seconds on an extraordinary sight. A group of four men were seen laughing and chatting together as they strode towards the 19th century mansion at the end of Pall Mall. They were President Bush, Herr Kohl, Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister and President Mitterrand of France. At least 200 yards behind them walked Mrs Thatcher, accompanied by Charles Powell, her foreign policy adviser in Downing Street.

But it would be cruel to make too much of this imagery. Mrs Thatcher has played a significant part in holding together the alliance's strong defence posture at a time when others have been willing to indulge in wholesale disarmament. Knowing that the alliance governments will be under pressure to seek

peace dividends for their voters, she made a point at the summit of obtaining reassurance that individual Nato countries contemplating cuts in defence spending should not do so without proper alliance co-ordination.

Nevertheless, the summit has underlined the changed pecking order among Nato leaders. Herr Kohl is blessed with supreme confidence, and the support he has received from Mr Bush has given him renewed hope that the final blueprint for Europe will be based largely on his ideas and his vision.

BRUSSELS: Seven out of ten people in the European Community believe the 12 EC nations should speed up efforts to create an economic and political union, according to a poll published yesterday. More than half want to see a single EC government responsible to the European parliament by 1992, said the poll, carried out for the European Commission.

Leading article page 13

Leaders hail London as setting a new course

By MICHAEL EVANS AND PETER STOTHARD

PRESIDENT Bush described the London summit yesterday as "a splendid meeting" and a day of renewal for the Atlantic alliance. Judging by the enthusiasm of all the Nato leaders at their separate press conferences, there was general agreement that the London declaration had set the alliance on a new course.

All the leaders hoped the message would be clear to the rest of the world, in particular to President Gorbachev and his headline critics in the Soviet Union, who doubted Nato's defensive posture.

Mr Bush bounced on to the dais at the Queen Elizabeth conference centre, where all the press conferences were held, and declared that Nato had been looking forward to yesterday for 40 years. As proof that relations with "old adversaries" had changed, he said: "We're saying to Mr Gorbachev, 'Come to Nato', and we're saying to all the other heads of East European countries, 'Come to Nato'."

It appears that the precise terms of his invitation to Mr Gorbachev could be left to the Soviet leader. Mr Bush indicated that he would want to be present to greet Mr Gorbachev whenever he took up the invitation to address Nato.

The president was asked whether the invitation might undermine Mr Gorbachev's position in the Soviet Union by making him appear to his critics to be too friendly to the West. Mr Bush dismissed that possibility and insisted that it could only help the Soviet leader.

Throughout her 20-minute press conference, Margaret Thatcher emphasised the importance of Nato maintaining "a sure defence". She recalled a recent television programme which had criticised the poor equipment used by British soldiers at Dunkirk. Veterans who had been interviewed claimed they should never have been sent to war with such weapons. She said, adding that this was a good lesson.

The prime minister took every opportunity to remind the world's press that the alliance would still be committed to an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces based in Europe and

kept up to date where necessary. Asked if the new Nato strategy would mean the elimination of nuclear weapons based in Germany, she replied emphatically: "No, I don't believe that."

Mrs Thatcher said the new strategy was still based on two fundamental principles, the presence of American forces and nuclear weapons on German soil. She strongly endorsed the long-standing US position on the retention of American forces in Europe which was "No nukes, no troops".

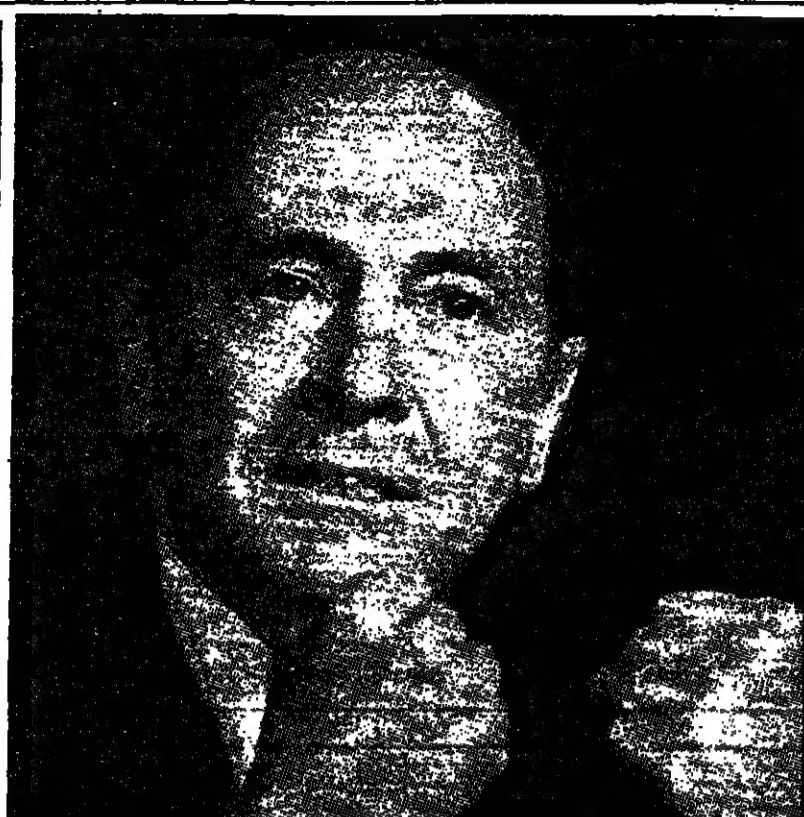
The prime minister said the Lancé short-range missile was still on German soil, although she doubted whether the system would ever be modernised. (In fact it has already been decided by President Bush, supported by Mrs Thatcher, that it will not be.)

Mrs Thatcher went on to say that free-fall bombs would need modernising. "And you know the weapon I have in mind." She did not mention the controversial tactical air-to-surface missile (Tasm) by name because of a private agreement among the Nato leaders that this sensitive issue should be left until later.

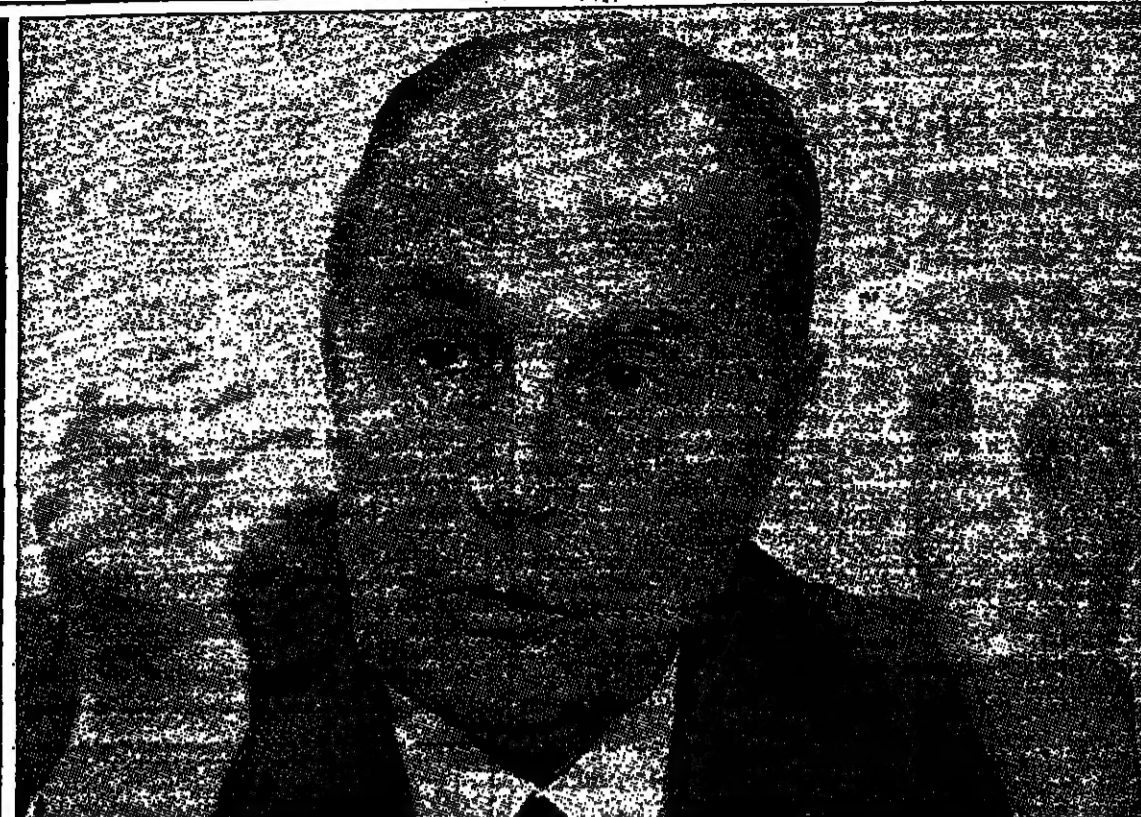
Mr Bush and Mrs Thatcher declined an invitation from one persistent West German reporter to declare that the end of the Cold War was a victory for Nato.

With Nato offering new co-operation to the Soviet Union, Mr Bush was asked if there should not be an economic aid package from the West. He replied that he faced difficulties at home because the American people were concerned about the Soviet Union's continued high military spending which included sending \$5 billion (£2.8 billion) to Cuba, whose totalitarian regime was anti-American. He hinted at ways round that difficulty, however, possibly by providing financial credits to Moscow.

He was, he said, quite happy for West Germany to offer financial help to the Soviet Union if it wanted. "I don't feel it (German aid) to be a breach in alliance cohesion. The Germans have their own relationship with the Soviet Union and it doesn't concern me a bit."



Grasping the future: Manfred Wörner, left, the Nato secretary-general, and President Mitterrand of France addressing news conferences after the summit yesterday



Bonn savours fruits of triumph

By ANDREW McEWE, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

HELMUT Kohl, the West German chancellor, emerged from the summit in an ebullient mood, picking his phrases carefully, to avoid showing the personal triumph he must have felt.

He said the 16-nation London declaration was "a landmark in the history of our alliance", and that it had laid the basis for stable security in the 21st century.

There was no hiding his pleasure with the tone of his 23 articles, which went much further in meeting Moscow's wish for a radical change in the character of Nato than even Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his dovish foreign minister, could have hoped.

In a clear understatement, Herr Kohl said he was "fairly optimistic that it would be received well in Moscow". He is to discuss it personally with

President Gorbachev in Moscow later this month.

Herr Kohl had good reason to hope that the document would help him break down Moscow's continued objections to a reunited Germany forming part of Nato. While the West has begun to assume the demands of history, its optimism has been based on attitudes shown recently by

Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister. But his attitudes came in for criticism at the party congress in Moscow this week. The declaration will strengthen his hand by helping to show that his policies have produced Nato concessions.

The West German media seems likely to interpret the declaration as a victory for Herr Kohl's vision over Margaret Thatcher's caution, which can only help him in the

all-German elections on December 2. The document reflected his speech and that of President Bush far more than those of Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand.

Herr Kohl paid handsome tributes to Mr Bush, saying that his administration understood the demands of history. But he was silent about Mrs Thatcher's role, apart from thanking the British government for its hospitality.

He implied that the US, unlike other countries which he did not name, genuinely accepted the principle of German self-determination, calling for the maintenance of "an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces" for the foreseeable future.

When asked whether his country would be prepared to deploy tactical air-to-surface missiles, which Mrs Thatcher wants but Bonn rejects, he replied sharply that the subject had not been discussed.

Herr Kohl, like President Bush, was at pains not to offend Moscow by allowing the summit to become a celebration of Nato's victory in the Cold War. "It is true that freedom has prevailed and this is a cause of celebration, but there is a long way to go. The worst thing would be to celebrate at the wrong time, especially for us Germans."

On his talks in Moscow, Herr Kohl said the main issues would be economic collaboration, the length of the period during which Moscow will retain forces in East Germany and the size of the future all-German forces.

France cool on nuclear policy

By MICHAEL KNIFE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT Mitterrand maintained France's nuclear strategy, even in its revised form, at the Nato summit, but endorsed enthusiastically the enhanced role spelled out for the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

He drew attention to the references in the summit communiqué to the development of a European identity in the security domain, which he said was a French contribution. It was a small phrase, he said, but it had caused a lot of discussion and often that sort of thing had been blocked at Nato.

He emphasised also the significance of the greater role for the CSCE and Nato's liaison with it.

But he said France did not share the concepts of nuclear strategy involving flexible response, forward defence and last resort. The purpose of defence was to prevent a war, not win a war. Any idea which gave the impression of degrees of nuclear retaliation was contrary to reality. If everyone knew that everything could be triggered at the very outset, there would be no war.

President Mitterrand said Britain shared France's reservations but did not go as far as asking for the references in the communiqué to be struck out. Britain and France had similar positions but defined them in different ways. France simply reserved the right to use all

its forces at the appropriate moment.

France was more ready than anyone to disarm, but would do so when others too were disarming. The Soviet military capacity was still great and France called on Moscow to continue reducing its stocks of weapons.

All in all, the French leader said, it had been a good summit. The final communiqué was an eloquent text, which contained new and interesting assertions.

It was notable, he said, that the alliance had moved away from treating Germany in a special way and was moving its focus from the respective blocs to a more European aspect.

The spirit of conciliation had been to the fore. There was an obvious tendency towards integration in Europe, and the alliance was taking on a more political character in accordance with the new realities.

The changes should be enough, he felt, to reassure President Gorbachev. The message was that the Nato allies wished to be partners, and friends of the Soviet leader.

He agreed that by inviting President Gorbachev to attend a Nato summit, the allies were assuming he would still be in power in six months' time. They were not only issuing an invitation, they were expressing a wish.

Canada backs Moscow aid

By MICHAEL KNIFE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

A WESTERN economic rescue package for the Soviet Union is likely to be formulated at next week's economic summit in Houston, Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister, said yesterday.

Mr Mulroney made it clear at the end of the Nato summit that he favoured giving economic aid to the Soviet Union in an attempt to assist President Gorbachev's reforms. Like other leaders attending

the summit, he was effusive in his expression of sympathy for the Soviet president.

His comments indicated that Canada will side with West Germany and France over granting aid to Moscow, and not with the United States and Britain, which are more cautious about the benefits of direct aid.

Providing economic assistance to the Soviet Union was "probably a good idea", Mr Mulroney said at his press

conference. It had not been discussed formally at the Nato meeting but had been the subject of "corridor talk."

The US had budget problems and this might preclude otherwise desirable action to help Moscow, Canada had its own budgetary problems, "but we happen to believe that what Mr Gorbachev is trying to achieve is important."

The Soviet president, he said, was a historic figure of uncommon courage.

Western blueprint to 'overcome legacy of decades of suspicion'

Partial text of the London declaration on a transformed North Atlantic Alliance, the Nato summit final communiqué

1 — Europe has entered a new, promising era. Central and Eastern Europe is liberating itself. The Soviet Union has embarked on the long journey toward a free society. The walls that once confined people and ideas are collapsing. Europeans are determining their own destiny. They are choosing freedom. They are choosing economic liberty. They are choosing peace. They are choosing a Europe whole and free. As a consequence, this alliance must and will adapt.

2 — The North Atlantic Alliance has been the most successful defensive alliance in history... It must continue to provide for the common defence... Yet our alliance must be even more an agent of change. It can help build the structures of a more united continent... We intend to enhance the political component of our alliance as provided for by Article 2 of our treaty.

3 — ... A united Germany in the Atlantic alliance... and part of the... European Community will be an indispensable factor of stability, which is needed in the heart of Europe. The move within the European Community towards political union, including the development of a European identity in the domain of security, will also contribute to Atlantic solidarity and to the establishment of a just and lasting order of peace throughout the whole of Europe.

5 — We will remain a defensive alliance... We have no aggressive intentions and we commit ourselves to the peaceful resolution of all disputes. We will never in any circumstance be the first to use force.

6 — The member states... propose to the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation a joint declaration in which we solemnly state that we are no longer adversaries and reaffirm our intention to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and with the CSCE (Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe) Final Act. We invite all other CSCE member states to join us in this commitment to non-aggression.

7 — In that spirit, and to reflect the changing political role of the alliance, we today invite President Gorbachev on behalf of the Soviet Union, and representatives of the other Central and Eastern European countries, to come to Brussels and address the North Atlantic Council. We today also invite the governments of (these countries) to... establish regular diplomatic liaison with Nato.

8 — Our alliance will do its share to overcome the legacy of decades of suspicion. We are ready to intensify military contacts, including those of Nato military commanders, with Moscow and other Central and Eastern European capitals.

9 — We welcome the invitation to Nato

Secretary-General Manfred Wörner... visit Moscow and meet Soviet leaders.

10 — Military leaders from Europe gathered earlier this year in Vienna to talk about their forces and doctrine. Nato proposes another such meeting this autumn to promote common understanding.

11 — The significant presence of North American conventional and US nuclear forces in Europe demonstrates the underlying political compact that binds North America's fate to Europe's democracies. But, as Europe changes, we must profoundly alter the way we think about defence.

12 — ... We put the highest priority on completing this year the first treaty to reduce and limit conventional armed forces in Europe (CFE) along with the completion of a meaningful CSBM (Conference on Security-Building Measures) package... We propose that, once a CFE treaty is signed, follow-on talks should begin with the same membership and mandate, with the goal of building on the current agreement with additional measures, including measures to limit (military) manpower in Europe. With this goal in mind, a commitment will be given at the time of signature of the CFE treaty concerning the manpower levels of a unified Germany.

13 — Our objective will be to conclude the negotiations on the follow-on to CFE and CSBMs as soon as possible and looking to the follow-up meeting of the CSCE to be held in Helsinki in 1992. We will seek through new conventional arms control negotiations, within the CSCE framework, further far-reaching mea-

sures in the 1990s to limit the offensive capability of conventional armed forces in Europe, so as to prevent any nation from maintaining disproportionate military power on the continent. Nato's High Level Task Force will formulate a detailed position for these follow-on conventional arms control talks. We will make provisions as needed for different regions to redress disparities and to ensure that no one's security is harmed at any stage. Furthermore, we will explore broader arms control and confidence-building opportunities.

14 — ... The alliance's integrated force structure and its strategy will change fundamentally to include the following elements:

□ Nato will field smaller and restructured active forces. These forces will be highly mobile and versatile so that allied leaders will have maximum flexibility in deciding how to respond to a crisis. It will rely increasingly on multinational corps made up of national units.

□ Nato will scale back the readiness of its active units, reducing training requirements and the number of exercises.

□ Nato will rely more heavily on the ability to build up larger forces if and when they might be needed.

15 — ... The alliance must maintain for the foreseeable future an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces, based in Europe, and kept up to date where necessary. But, as a defensive alliance, Nato has always stressed that none of its weapons will ever be used except in self-defence and that we seek the lowest and most stable level of

nuclear forces needed to secure the prevention of war.

16 — ... The allies... will modify the size and adapt the tasks of their nuclear deterrent forces. They have concluded that... there will be a significantly reduced role for sub-strategic nuclear systems of the shortest range... once negotiations begin on short-range nuclear forces, the alliance will propose, in return for reciprocal action by the Soviet Union, the elimination of all its nuclear artillery shells from Europe.

17 — New negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of short-range nuclear forces should begin shortly after a CFE agreement is signed.

18 — Finally, with the total withdrawal of Soviet stationed forces and the implementation of a CFE agreement, the allies concerned can reduce their reliance on nuclear weapons. These will continue to fulfil an essential role in the overall strategy of the alliance to prevent war by ensuring that there are no circumstances in which nuclear retaliation in response to military action might be discounted. However, in the transformed Europe, they will be able to adopt a new Nato strategy making nuclear forces truly weapons of last resort.

20 — ... Nato will prepare a new allied military strategy moving away from "forward defence", where appropriate, towards a reduced forward presence and modifying "flexible response" to reflect a reduced reliance on nuclear weapons...

21 — The CSCE should become more prominent in Europe's future, bringing

together the countries of Europe and North America. We support a CSCE summit later this year in Paris which would include the signature of a CFE agreement and would set new standards for the establishment and preservation of free societies...

22 — We further propose that the CSCE summit in Paris decide how the CSCE can be institutionalised to provide a forum for wider political dialogue in a more united Europe. We recommend that CSCE governments establish:

□ a programme for regular consultations among member governments... at least once each year;

□ a schedule of CSCE review conferences once every two years to assess progress toward a Europe whole and free;

□ a small CSCE secretariat to co-ordinate these meetings and conferences;

□ a CSCE mechanism to monitor elections in all CSCE countries, on the basis of the Copenhagen Document (on human rights);

□ a CSCE Centre for the Prevention of Conflict that might serve as a forum for exchanges of military information, discussion of unusual military activities, and the conciliation of disputes involving CSCE member states; and

□ a CSCE parliamentary body, the Assembly of Europe, to be based on the existing parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, and include representatives of all CSCE member states.

(Articles 4, 19 and 23 omitted)

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN MOSCOW

"If you think there is a different possibility, look at

Mr Yeltsin converted his popularity among Soviet citizens into election victory in late May as president of Russia, the largest of the Soviet republics. Since quarrelling with President Mikhail Gorbachev in late 1987, he has been a constant critic of the Soviet leader, demanding more and quicker reforms. But the congress so far has been a forum for Mr Gorbachev's more traditional-minded critics.

Aleksandr Lebedev, the party spokesman, said that the proposal was made by Colonel-General Dmitri Volkogonov, a military historian who has written groundbreaking biographies of Stalin and Trotsky.

A poll issued on Thursday by a congress survey unit indicated 80 per cent of the delegates were against changing the name. Ivan Polozkov, the newly elected head of the Russian Communist party, told a press conference that he was also against the change of name.

"To replace the Communist party is to change the sign on a firm that has hurt its own reputation, but its essence won't change," he said. "The task is to renew the party and to show people it can fill a vanguard role in society."

Mr Polozkov said he also supported Mr Gorbachev's statement on Wednesday that the leadership should resign if it cannot make any improvements in the lives of Soviet citizens in the next two years.

STOCKHOLM: In order to stop the spate of hijackings from the Soviet Union, airline industry unions urged Sweden yesterday to harden its treatment of hijackers. On Thursday a Soviet youth, aged 19, hijacked a Soviet domestic airliner to Stockholm. He told authorities he wanted to avoid Soviet military service.

The Kremlin has demanded extradition of the hijackers but none of the five young

"This epidemic is a direct result of the delay in extraditing the two previous hijack-

ers," Roger Elleborg, president of the air traffic controllers' union, said. The Swedish airline pilots' union also called on the government to grant extradition requests promptly. (AP)

Hong Kong — A former deputy director of prosecutions in the British colony was sentenced yesterday to eight years' imprisonment for corruption. Warwick Reid, aged 42, a New Zealander, pleaded guilty to having assets which were disproportionate to his official income. He admitted owning more than £786,000, three plots of land in Tauranga, New Zealand, and two orchard businesses in the country. He was ordered to pay the government £900,000. (Reuters)

Managua — Air traffic controllers and electrical workers in Nicaragua are to join a general strike by Sandinista supporters, which President Chamorro has outlawed. (AP)

Beirut — Israeli aircraft bombed two Palestinian guerilla bases in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon, wounding at least nine men.

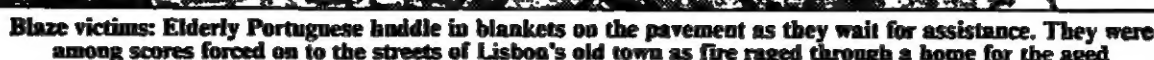
Jerusalem — The Sea of Galilee, where Christians believe Jesus walked on the water, has dipped to the lowest level ever recorded, an Israeli water official said. (Reuters)

Lima — The 13-year-old son of President-elect Alberto Fujimori of Peru was struck by a pick-up truck as he was learning to ride a motorcycle. He is in a stable condition. (AP)

Paris — Thieves stole a dozen ancient necklaces, bracelets and earrings from the Louvre some time ago. But the theft was only discovered on Wednesday, the same day a Renoir was stolen and two other paintings were taken from two smaller museums. (AP)

Berlin — The Mongolian opposition has reversed its boycott of elections after the government's announcement that it would extend campaigning for the polls, the official East German news agency, ADN, reported from Ulan Bator. (AFP)

Rome — The Italian senate voted to prolong for 18 months a controversial wages law linking salary increases to inflation. The government has summoned a meeting of unions. (Reuters)



FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN WARSAW

His choice to replace Czeslaw Janicki, the resigning agriculture minister, provoked fresh controversy among deputies of the Peasant party, part of the coalition, which is already unhappy about the government's use of police to end the recent protests by farmers, who were blocking a main road and occupying the agriculture ministry building.

Mr Mazowiecki, who was under pressure from Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, dropped three of the four communist ministers from the cabinet, including General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the interior minister, and General Florian Siwicki, the defence minister. Mr Walesa resented communists' albeit moderate, in his view, role in the security post. General Kiszczak was replaced by General

In Gdansk Mr Walesa had no immediate comment on the changes in the cabinet.

APR

Written quotations are available on request.

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ANC threatens to retaliate as bomb injures 27 blacks

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

RACIAL tension mounted in South Africa yesterday after a bomb attack injured 27 black commuters in Johannesburg, and police announced the arrest of three armed guerrillas of the African National Congress near Durban.

No one claimed responsibility for the explosion at a bus terminus and minibus taxi rank, used exclusively by blacks commuting from surrounding townships. Chris Hani, the chief of staff of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, blamed right-wing extremists and said it was imperative "to mobilise all the people of South Africa against right-wing violence".

Asked whether the ANC would retaliate, he said: "We are not going to turn the other cheek. We are committed to defending the oppressed people of this country, and we would be failing in our duty if we did not." The blast ripped through dense crowds, vehicles and shops at the height of the morning rush hour in the city's central business district. The victims, most of them women, were treated in nearby hospitals for broken arms and lacerations, but only two were detained. Police said the bomb had been placed in a

concrete waste bin.

Nhlamhla Mbatia, a magazine editor, said: "I was in a bus queue with about 15 people in front of me when the bomb went off 50 yards away. Everyone scattered, rocks were flying through the air, and there was blood everywhere. I saw one man in a taxi with blood gushing from his thigh."

Johannes Makgoe, a railway worker, was unable to speak to reporters after his daughter had been taken to hospital with leg injuries. He simply stared at the ambulance, tears streaming down his face.

Right-wing extremists, violently opposed to the dismantling of apartheid, have claimed responsibility for a spate of bomb attacks against offices of the ruling National Party, city councillors and a liberal Afrikaans newspaper. A massive bomb was defused outside the offices of the black National Union of Mineworkers in Carletonville, west of here, on Thursday. Police say they are making determined efforts to infiltrate clandestine right-wing groups, but with limited success. A spokesman said: "With right-wing terror you are dealing mainly with individuals and

small cells, rather than a huge organisation. Normally, it is a single guy or a closed cell or unit, and this makes it more difficult to crack down on."

Adriaan Vlok, the minister of law and order, said yesterday police had arrested three ANC guerrillas in Natal and were questioning them about plans to kill police officers and senior members of the Inkatha organization led by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chief minister of the KwaZulu tribal homeland.

Mr Vlok said that, despite the government's sincere intentions, there were still those who clung to violence in an attempt to plunge the country into chaos. "I would like to direct a serious warning to these apostles of violence—do not test the patience of the government and the South African police further."

The mayhem in Johannesburg was increased by a shootout between rival black taxi owners only a few minutes after, and a few streets away from, the explosion. One man was shot dead and another ran several blocks, trailing blood from a stomach wound, before collapsing outside a court.

On Thursday, a middle-aged white teacher apparently panicked when confronted by thousands of blacks protesting against increased bus fares north of Pretoria. He drove into the crowd, killing four people, and was dragged from his car and beaten to death.

In a daily "unrest" report yesterday, police said that five people had been killed and 12 injured in the preceding 24 hours.

They included a policeman who died when three men armed with AK47 assault rifles and a Scorpion sub-machine gun attacked his station in eastern Transvaal.

● WINDHOEK: The Namibian government, announcing its first budget since independence, yesterday declared war on poverty and promised an important role for the private sector in the economy. Otto Herrigel, the finance minister, told parliament: "If one keeps in mind that 65 per cent of the Namibian population cannot read and write... one will realise the size of the task ahead."

"It is not the intention of the Namibian government to rely on handouts and to develop the detrimental dependency syndrome," he said. (AP)



A South African traffic policeman carrying a woman injured in yesterday's bombing in central Johannesburg

US condemns Moi crackdown on pro-democracy campaigners

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NAIROBI

THE Kenyan government was roundly condemned yesterday by the Bush administration for its continuing crackdown on campaigners who want the introduction of a multi-party democracy.

The attack, one of the strongest by a Western government against President Daniel arap Moi, came on the eve of today's banned pro-democracy rally in Nairobi which the government has threatened to prevent, by force if necessary.

The statement, released by the US embassy in Nairobi, was seen in Western circles as putting in doubt the future of American civilian aid to the Kenyan government, said by the embassy spokesman to be the equivalent of \$25 million a year.

An official at the British

high commission said he did not expect a similarly tough condemnation from Whitehall which, he said, preferred to deliver its views to the Kenyan authorities in private rather than publicly.

The US government said: "We believe very strongly in the principle of public expression of dissent and the right of peaceful assembly and that those rights, both tenets of the universal declaration of human rights, should be integral parts of all political systems."

The American reaction was provoked by the official announcement in yesterday's *Kenya Gazette* that Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia, two prominent former cabinet ministers, had been indefinitely detained without trial. They are the leaders of the

campaign to end one-party government.

The statement, which has infuriated senior members of the Moi cabinet who have already accused pro-democracy advocates of enjoying foreign backing, went on: "We are obviously distressed to see this action by the Kenyan government. In recent weeks we have underlined to the Kenyans, both in Nairobi and in Washington, the importance of allowing full freedom of expression, and made clear our hope that Mr Matiba and Mr Rubia, and others who may speak out against the government, would not be persecuted."

The US criticism came after earlier remarks by South Hemphre, the US ambassador to Kenya, made as the campaign for democracy was

gathering momentum, that America supported moves towards political pluralism in Kenya as it did elsewhere in the world.

The strength of America's public stand was being compared with last month's events in Bucharest, where the United States was the only Western nation to boycott the inauguration of President Iliescu of Romania as a protest against his decision to summon miners to attack anti-government demonstrators.

Yesterday's American attack was published here only hours after President Moi appealed on television for more foreign aid to help Kenya's hard-hit economy and after several of his senior ministers emphasised that no concessions would be made to the democracy lobby.

Shortly before the US statement was published, security agents in Nairobi took into custody another leading pro-democracy campaigner, Gito-bu Manyara, editor-in-chief of *Nairobi Law Monthly* who, like other political detainees, was taken to an unknown holding centre.

Friends of the other main human rights lawyers still at liberty said that two of the best known, Paul Muite and Gibson Kuria, were in hiding.

Resident diplomats said that, as the pro-democracy rally approached, Nairobi was yesterday more tense than for several months. Many Kenyans had said they would try to attend despite the blanket government ban, which it was understood would be reinforced by roadblocks.

Youths from the majority Kikuyu tribe who were working near the Nairobi press centre yesterday told reporters: "The Mau Mau was the struggle for our forefathers (against British colonialism) and now this is our struggle. If we give up now, it would degrade their memory. We intend to get to the meeting whoever tries to stop us."

A statement issued by the wives of Mr Matiba and Mr Rubia appealed to the government not to torture their husbands and asked that they be tried in court.

White militants stoke hatred to wreck reforms

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

IN THE bucolic setting of a livestock farm in the Transvaal, the sound of sizzling barbecues and children's laughter is punctuated by sporadic gunfire, as Boer commandos sharpen their skills on an improvised shooting range. In the drab gold-mining towns and rural communities of the Orange Free State, the word *staatsgreep* (coup) has become commonplace graffiti.

The resurgence of Afrikaner nationalism, fuelled by the bellicose rhetoric of right-wing politicians and by images of storm troopers strutting beneath Nazi-style flags, has threatened South Africa's transition from apartheid to multi-racial democracy. Bewildered and infuriated by the perceived betrayal by the National Party government, militant Afrikaners are reviving the larger mentality of their ancestors for what they see as a last battle for survival.

Inspired by the Great Trek and the Boer War, leaders of the far-right Conservative Party have proclaimed a "third freedom struggle", but there is a later historical precedent. Opposition to "England's War" in 1939 spawned the 200,000-member *Oswesabrandweg* (Oxwagon Sentinels), whose guerrillas blew up railway and power lines, water supplies and post offices in an anti-war sabotage campaign.

The National Party split Afrikanerdom by crushing the sentinels, but the policy was vindicated a decade later when the party swept to power. But now, the constitutional route to power is closed to the white right-wing, resulting in a mood of desperation. The prospect of power slipping out of the hands of whites is a new development, and the sense of impending doom among Afrikaners is acute.

Their backlash springs from a robust parliamentary party and a number of small organizations ranging from romantics to neo-Nazis. The Conservative Party won 31.5 per cent of white votes and 39 of the 166 elected seats in the September 6 general election, and opinion polls indicate that its support has grown to at least 35 per cent.

The party came close to capturing a nationalist stronghold in a by-election in Natal this month, and while the result is not regarded as a reliable barometer of national trends, cabinet ministers concede privately that the Conservatives could win an overall majority in a snap election.

Even further to the right is a plethora of political, cultural and paramilitary groups openly calling for armed rebellion. Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, a former liberal opposition leader, identifies three right-wing categories—murderous extremists, proponents of a white homeland, and those who are simply confused and frightened. He argues that the government must isolate the fanatics and recruit the others into negotiations with the African National Congress, otherwise the factions will start to outbid each other to wreck the peace process.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative leader, is already straining inflammatory rhetoric to the outer limits of the law. The growing militancy has produced a savage

offensive against blacks, white liberals and Jews. Yesterday's bomb blast in central Johannesburg followed similar attacks against National Party offices, a synagogue, and a liberal Afrikaans newspaper. Military conscripts have taken part in raids on state armories, and a fugitive extremist, flanked by masked gunmen, has made video recordings calling for blood while his henchmen threatened to kill anyone who betrayed him.

Right-wing security officials obstruct judicial inquiries into police and army deaths squads. Senior police officers who oppose right-wing vigilantes are contradicted by lower ranks, who fraternise with them. Doubts are expressed about the loyalty of the security forces, and right-wing sentiments are said to be predominant in the largely Afrikaner civil service.

Sensational reports by a liberal Afrikaans newspaper of a conspiracy to assassinate President de Klerk and overthrow the government prompted security police to question 11 suspects, but despite tape-recordings of allegedly treasonous statements all have been released pending further investigations.

The government, having failed to isolate the extremists by outpacing them with political reforms, is striving to undermine them by acknowledging the anxieties of working-class whites and drawing them into the negotiation process. While Boer separatists represent a minority view, Afrikaners are genuinely alarmed about losing their relatively low rung on the economic and social ladder to the growing mass of blacks.

The key to averting civil strife is rapid progress at the negotiating table. The government hopes to begin negotiations on a new constitution early next year. If the talks founder or fail, the Rambos of the right will undoubtedly seize their opportunity to incite an Afrikaner revolt.

North Korea to open border village

By JOHN GITTELSON IN SEOUL AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

NORTH Korea announced yesterday that it would open a portion of the sealed border with the South to anyone who is willing to discuss reunification.

A statement carried by the official Korean Central News Agency said North Korea would open its border at the village of Panmunjom on August 15, "the hope that the southern side will take a corresponding measure".

The statement, attributed to the Committee for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said that Seoul must allow contact and travel "equally to political parties, organisations and people of all walks of life with differing ideologies and political views".

South Korean student radicals and dissidents have announced plans to march to Panmunjom on August 15, the 45th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan at the end of the second world war. August 15 is a holiday in both North and South Korea.

Last year the South Korean government crushed such a march by mobilising tens of

thousands of riot police to block the road to Panmunjom. Even under normal conditions, travellers to the border must pass checkpoints and can go to Panmunjom only with permission.

The North Korean move is designed to seize the initiative at a time when the pace of diplomacy in and around the two Koreas is speeding up. The meeting in San Francisco

last month between President Gorbachev and President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea put President Kim Il Sung's regime on the defensive.

In announcing the limited border opening, North Korea demanded that the South abolish its anti-communist national security laws that prohibit unauthorised contacts with the North.

The proposal was made



Kim put on defensive by Roh-Gorbachev meeting

TOKYO NOTEBOOK by Joe Joseph

Japanese labour to evade guilt and take a day off

Rejoicing and banquets all round this week after a government survey revealed that Japanese companies are allowing their workers 7.1 consecutive days off for their summer holidays. Last year employers were more stingy, handing out an average of only 6.5 days. Of course, that does not mean these workers will necessarily take all this time off, though they like the security of having a few days in hand in case they fall ill. Sick days are doctored from holiday time in Japan.

Are the Japanese really that workaholic? Up to a point. The reluctance to take holidays stems from the Japanese group mentality, their drive for consensus and harmony, and their acute sense of obligation.

Watanabe cannot take a week off if his boss, Suzuki, is only taking a day or two. And even if Suzuki goes wild and takes his family to Tokyo Disneyland for 7.1 days in a row, Watanabe might still think

twice about copying his boss for fear of setting a lousy example for his own subordinates.

Also, few Japanese workers seem able to cope with the pressure of knowing that, while they are enjoying themselves queuing up for two hours for a carnival ride in Disneyland, their colleagues are having to share out their workload.

Another reason why holidays often stay untaken is that many Japanese men spend such long hours away from home, because of their two-hour journeys and evening drinking with clients or colleagues, that they feel uncomfortable in the company of their own families. They say their sons and daughters barely seem to know them and their wives are more interested in coaxing the children towards another exam success.

A survey on leisure carried out this month by *Dime* magazine found that about half of those polled thought they had more than

enough free time. Asked what they would most like to do with their spouses, 34 per cent of husbands and 40 per cent of wives said that they could not think of anything. Oh dear.

The importance of harmony in the Japanese workplace is also to blame for the country's early sunsets. Japan does not have daylight saving, so Tokyo is dark by late afternoon even in mid-summer.

The government has sown panic among Japan's corporate warriors by suggesting that now may be the moment to cut national oil bills by introducing "summer time".

The reason for the dropped jaws is that people are used to working until after dark. Many say that they will not be able to bring themselves to leave their desks while it is still light and since, for the sake of harmony, no one leaves a Japanese office until everyone is ready to go, workers are worried that later

sunsets will extend their working day and cut their evening drinking time. So maybe Japan is not so workaholic after all.

After months of head-scratching, the civil servants at the international trade and industry ministry this week unveiled a new policy outline that most Japanese people would have been able to invent between taking consecutive bites of sushi. The ministry outline says that, after much "soul-searching" about the country's past obsession with economic success, it is time to improve the quality of life.

Like many past, similarly noble reports, it suggests cutting working hours and shrinking the gap between the price of goods here and those charged for the same products abroad. One of the ministry's more enigmatic new goals is "promoting eating space" in homes and restaurants so that "the dining table will be a place where you can express yourself". At least

the Japanese have not lost their taste for inscrutability.

Japanese men are being bullied about their underwear by their families. *Sunday Mainichi*, a respectable weekly, says 10 per cent of Japanese housewives wash their husbands' underwear separately from their own. Apparently many wives and children faint at the idea of dad's boxer shorts swishing round the machine with their blouses and petticoats. Some women pick up their husbands' Y-fronts with chopsticks on wash day. Others give their husbands special towels solely for their use. Mikiko Yamanouchi, a lawyer, told the magazine: "I sympathise fully. I somehow feel a man's smell will cling to other clothes if I wash them all together. Many of my relatives wash their husbands' pants separately, too."

At least if they were on holiday they could ask a bellboy to cart the dirty washing off to the hotel laundry.



It has been calculated that if the Sultan of Brunei (currently the richest man alive) were to spend his entire fortune (25 BILLION dollars) on Petite Liqueur, he'd have enough bottles of the world's most SCINTILLATING drink to stretch from the Red Sea to the far side of the moon, and back to about half way up Park Lane. (That's 530,000 miles and 53 thousand million bottles.)

If the Sultan is reading this, and is TYPED to such extravagance, we respectfully suggest he would be well advised to hold back a couple of billion quid for the purchase of enough ICE to keep his Petite Liqueur at optimum drinking temperature. GREENLAND should be about sufficient.

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Finding work for idle hands

Clifford Longley

There is strong feeling in the Church of England that the only good synod is a dead synod. The General Synod elected in 1985 is currently holding its last meeting before fresh elections, which makes it a dying synod. But enemies of the synod may not rejoice, for the death of one presages the birth of another, an endless process of reincarnation.

The five-year cycle means that by about the fourth year, the future of the Church of England is no longer really in the hands of the current synod members but in those of whoever will replace them, for the turnover of members in a synod election is usually large, between a third and a half.

It is the new synod membership, gathering for the first time in November, that has to decide the fate of the Clergy (Ordination of Women) Measure, thereby either settling many of the outstanding questions about the future character of the Church of England, or starting a new cycle of perpetual motion.

To accept a proposal for legislation in principle (equivalent to a second reading in Parliament) requires only a 50 per cent synod majority. To give it final approval (equivalent to a third reading) requires in many cases a two-thirds majority. Such legislation can bounce for ever between the start and finish.

Women's ordination is the classic case, for it tends to attract support in the 50-65 per cent range. The majority will not give it up; the blocking minority will not let it through. The autumn election will see an attempt to break the impasse by reducing the size of the opposition minority in the synod below the critical third, but the same was tried in 1985 without success. Whether this is a sensible way of resolving delicate and profound theological questions is another matter: having no relationship to which case has the greater merit, this has some similarities to a penalty shoot-out in the World Cup.

The synod is only 20 years old, but much in need of a thorough shake-up. It is a body which cannot do much good, but could do a lot of harm — and some would say "has done" rather than "could". But sometimes — not often — it rises to the occasion and confounds its critics. The problem, however, is not the quality of the membership, nor the quality of debates, but the way the very existence of the synod creates a hungry animal which must be fed continuously with reports and resolutions, so that it has something to do.

Its inception in 1970 reflected a feeling among the church's leadership that the Church of England was not as effective as it could be because it was overdue for reform, particularly liturgical reform. That generation was just old enough to remember the searing prayer-book controversy of 1928, when Parliament blocked an attempt to

replace the 1662 Book of Common Prayer with a more modern version. Ordinary people were not going to church, many churchmen believed, because the common man could not understand the archaic language of the church's no longer common prayer. Parliament prevented the church from doing what it needed to do before it could properly preach the gospel to the nation. The synod was designed to give the church that extra degree of freedom from parliamentary control, enabling it to reverse the decision of 1928.

The most important work of the first ten years was the preparation and passage through Parliament of the 1974 Worship and Doctrine Measure, and then, authorised by the measure, the preparation and passage of the 1980 Alternative Services Book. Thus were old scores settled. But it has made no discernible difference to the decline in church-going, which suggests a wrong diagnosis in the first place. It is a curious fact of synod life that in 20 years it has never once had a debate on the church's falling numbers and the possible reasons, nor has it ever commissioned any research on the matter.

To impress Parliament that the church could be trusted with self-government, the church's leaders felt it necessary before 1970 to build into the synod's constitution a variety of complicated checks and balances, and to imitate parliamentary practices in the procedures for the taking of decisions. In return, Parliament authorised the synod to act as a primary legislator, as is Parliament itself: the synod is the only other body which can make new English law.

This may be good for the church's vanity, but it is hardly a necessary power, as all the non-established churches and other voluntary organisations manage to make rules for themselves quite happily without those rules needing the status of statute law. The unfortunate consequence was that the Church of England became stacked with a form of government which was expensive, top-heavy, imprisoned by complex procedure and, once it had dealt with the liturgical reforms it was created for, in need of something to keep itself busy.

After five years, the cupboard in which the secretary general keeps his spare agenda items was bound to be a bit bare. The great talking point as the synod assembled in York was the likely identity of the next Archbishop of Canterbury, which the synod is not, for fear of offending anyone, due to discuss. The most important item on the agenda that it is due to discuss is whether to ask the church commissioners to ban foxhunters crossing church land (which the commissioners have no power to do even if they wanted to).

No wonder, then, that the synod is resented in the church as a fussy body which cannot see the wood for the trees.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Watching prime minister's questions on Thursday, I smiled at one from Mr Dudley Fishburn. I smiled because it was about leasehold reform for flat dwellers, and that was a subject which his predecessor as MP for Kensington, the late Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, had pursued with obsessive tenacity throughout his political life.

Brandon had half a dozen bees in his bonnet. He got nowhere with any of them, but refused to give up. In each of his ideas he was absolutely right, and will be vindicated. But posthumously. In this respect (though in other ways a happy and successful man), Brandon reminded me of Thornton Wilder's sabbey in *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*: "One of those persons who have allowed their lives to be gnawed away because they have fallen in love with an idea several centuries before its appointed appearance in the history of civilisation."

It was good to see Mr Fishburn taking up the cause. Brandon (and crusades) were part of the furniture at Westminster, and now he made a fleeting reappearance in the shape of his successor. One almost sensed a presence. This was the Rhys Williams Mk II MP for Kensington.

Perhaps, I thought, the member for Kensington should always be a campaigner against civil servants (Brandon hated them), in favour of leasehold reform, an integrated tax-credit social security system, and all his other causes. Perhaps it should be obligatory. Perhaps the "characters" in parliament should be preserved, in type if not in flesh, so that when one Brandon passed on, another would replace him.

Or take Tony Benn. Politics would be unthinkable without him. When he goes, could his Chesterfield constituency not be told to find another like him? We know the qualifications: unfailing courtesy, madcap logic, a gentle manner and an unshakeable belief that no sparrow falls, save by a capitalist conspiracy. People could audition for the role.

Or Cyril Smith. He is soon to quit, but every parliament

should have a roly-poly populist. Couldn't Rochdale advertise throughout Lancashire: "Parliamentary candidate required: must be 20 stone plus; should combine ferociously reactionary opinions on some issues with liberal/progressive views on others. Folksy manner an advantage. Unitarians with elderly mothers preferred."

There is a clear need too for an abnoxious little squirt with a satchful of rentamouth quotes. I shall not name names but the criteria are clear, and the selection process could proceed by asking candidates to consider 20 pre-selected scenarios, each a difficult and sensitive issue, and provide an immediate "lashing-out" phrase of a few short words that would grace a "The Sun" says" column.

The Ian Gilmour guy will be hard to fill, and could be combined with the Ted Heath slot. Sir Edward Gilmour would be contractually bound to remain a grumpy grumpee and awkward conscience; candidates' suitability for the part would be tested by lengthy trials, seated below the gangway, during which they would be asked not to smile for periods of up to 13 hours.

And, one day, they will surely have to find another Dennis Skinner. An instinctive ability to interrupt, to wisecrack on the instant, and to sustain wide working-class harangues against the establishment will be obligatory. Bolsover must always find such a man, just as Linlithgow must always send Tam Dalyell — tested and guaranteed to smell a rat at 50 paces and find 409 ways of raising the issue in the chamber.

The list is endless. At least, though, while we mourn the original, we have a splendid new Brandon. Who could forget that tall, dry, shy presence, seated (as I remember him once) in the members' tea-room. He was reading an article in the *Evening Standard* about Cynthia Payne's Streamline establishment where, for an all-in price, clients could satisfy their every appetite. "Four-course meal", he drawled, "and wine, and a woman too?" He paused, incredulous. "The wine can't be up to much."

Philip Norton sees House of Commons rowdiness as threatening the democratic process

Rules that all parties must accept

This has not been a good week for the House of Commons: a ten-minute suspension after barking of the health secretary, Kenneth Clarke, and Labour backbencher Dave Nellist apologising to the House after appearing physically to intimidate the education minister, Angela Rumbold; the previous week George Foulkes was forced by the Speaker to withdraw a four-letter word, though not the adjectives preceding it.

For television viewers, the sights and sounds of unruly behaviour and bad language are unedifying. They give the House a bad name, and they are broadcast in bulletin after bulletin. Such incidents also revive memories of other misbehaviour, be it the suspension of proceedings following Opposition uproar during the Chancellor's budget speech (March 1988), the seizure of the mace by Ron Brown (April 1988) or the ordering of Tam Dalyell to leave the chamber (variously).

Commentators and some MPs rush to criticise the offenders. There is talk of strengthening the powers of the Speaker. But the behaviour needs to be considered in a much wider context: the very purpose of Parliament.

Parliament does not govern Britain. Our political culture favours a strong executive, but with Parliament providing the broad limits within which government may govern. It gives assent to measures of public policy, but before doing so is expected to call the government to account.

By fulfilling this dual purpose of scrutiny and assent, Parliament serves as a crucial instrument of balance. It is a delicate balance, between effectiveness and consent — effectiveness in the sense of allowing government to govern; consent in terms of maintaining popular support for the system of government.

The House is a self-regulatory body and generally proceeds on a consensual basis: the government recognises the right of the opposition to criticise, the opposition recognises the right of a government to get its business through. However, tensions arise. Some misbehaviour represents the sheer frustration of opposition, some the frustration of individual MPs. And some — barking, min-

istral refusal to answer questions — represents on occasion the arrogance of power: there is always the danger that the majority will use its collective power to drown out (or worse still, ignore) the opposition or try to intimidate those who dare to challenge it.

The tension is intrinsic to the nature of the institution. It was ever thus. When the procedure committee investigated the problem in 1989, it found that the level of misbehaviour was similar to that of the 1920s. Ron Brown was not the first MP to seize the mace. Neither was Michael Heseltine. John Beckett was "named" for the offence in the 1929-31 parliament. In 1881, 28 Irish members were suspended *en bloc*; each had to be removed by the Sergeant at Arms and his messengers. Even earlier, Disraeli had to bring his maiden speech to an inglorious close.

To put unruly behaviour in its wider context is not to condone it, but it does help us understand it. To impose harsh penalties runs the risk of giving too much attention to offenders. And more restrictive standing orders might affect the capacity of the House to fulfil its functions. MPs — govern-

ment backbenchers as well as opposition members — need some outlet to vent their frustrations and their occasional anger. Labour members could, with justice, claim that Kenneth Clarke on Tuesday should have delivered a ministerial statement; that was recognised implicitly by government business managers in arranging for him to make such a statement the following day. Dave Nellist's behaviour, in contrast, went well beyond the bounds of what was acceptable, as he himself recognised the following day.

Drawing the line between acceptable and unacceptable behaviour is not easy. For the sake of the health of the institution, it is better to err on the side of caution. Individual cases make bad law. The tighter standing orders are drawn, the greater the potential sense of frustration. But for misbehaviour, in whatever form, to remain (at best) tolerable it must be infrequent — the consequence of recognisably genuine frustration. And if it is to remain infrequent it requires the forbearance of the House as a whole.

To look to the Speaker to deal with all problems of the House is clearly out of order. The House must proceed on the basis of self-restraint stemming from self-interest. For the opposition, that means recognising that excessive disruption invites the government to use its majority to impose more significant restraints on debate. And the government must recognise that to limit the capacity of the House to debate is to frustrate the very purpose of the institution, and so undermine support for the system of government. In other words, the more the government seeks to limit Parliament, the more ultimately it limits its own authority.

What is required, then, is a recognition by each side of the purpose of the House — and the rights of the other. Unruly behaviour detracts from what the view of citizens deserves to see — a House doing its job, doing it under increasing pressure and doing it for relatively little reward and fair relatively little thanks. This country gets value for money from its parliament, but it is up to MPs to ensure that their constituents recognise that fact.

The author is Professor of Government at the University of Hull.

Hooligans in check but little hope of a return to Europe

Despite the relatively trouble-free World Cup, David Miller in Rome sees mutually unacceptable demands delaying renewed club competition

In Naples on the day of the Italy-Argentina match, my car windscreen was smashed and my briefcase stolen. I happened to be inside the car at the time: not an exceptional event by Neapolitan standards, though Naples is not Italy, as my Italian friends hastened to explain when hearing about it. However, this past month has not seen as violent a World Cup, on or off the pitch, as many had feared.

Indeed, its contribution to mankind, if we acknowledge that some 1.6 billion are likely to watch tomorrow's final, has been, if anything, the reverse of Orwell's dictum, that international sport is an unfulfilling cause of ill will. At 21 matches so far, involving 20 of the 24 finalists at eight of the 12 city stadiums, I have mainly seen, from both spectators and players, goodwill, sportsmanship, fraternity and good humour.

This does not mean, in football terms, that it has been an excellent World Cup. The standard of play has been the lowest of the nine tournaments I have watched. There has been an absence of outstanding teams and, Maradona apart, exceptional individuals. It is this mediocrity that allowed Argentina and England, no more than average teams, to do so well: both their semi-finals drawn, and decided on the lottery of penalties. Argentina succeeding and England failing against the respective favourites, Italy and Germany.

Leaving aside the esoterics of the game, what has happened in this tournament, I suggest with some caution, is that players and spectators have learned whether they have liked it or not, the importance of discipline, so that 1990 may come to be seen as a turning point in the course of football.

The referees, and the Italian civil authorities and police, have been tough. The two simultaneous

actions were essential. Both the game and its audience had, for 20 years or more, been approaching anarchy. Seeing dozens of players booked or sent off, and crowds marshalled by hundreds of armed police and soldiers, has not been compatible with a conventional image of sport, but it may be the rot has been stopped just in time, on and off the field.

One of the reasons the game has declined is that creative players have increasingly been subdued by negative or foul play. The referees here, under instruction from Fifa, the international governing body, have been severe, even if remaining erratic. Disagreeing with referees is of course part of the lore of the game, and better that this time they have been erratic in severity than in laxity.

The absence of Caniggia, Argentina's second most dangerous player, and three colleagues from tomorrow's final because of two bookings is not bad for the game but good. Football managers, and players, will soon react to stern discipline: nothing is worse for a team's health, or pocket, than suspensions. Gascoigne, who has emerged as an England star for the future, likewise misses today's match for third place.

However unlucky he may be, he should recognise that the policy is, in the long term, in the interest of him and all skillful players. The International Board, a joint body of Fifa and the four (older) British associations, has approved the adoption from next season of a law requiring the automatic sending-off of players who deliberately foul a breakaway opponent at an attempt to score, even outside the penalty area.

Lawlessness, and its control, among players and spectators go hand in hand. Fifa has belatedly recognised this and has collaborated with the Italian civil authori-



Hooligan — Slung, 1988. The name of an Irish family in SE London: conspicuous for ruffianism. *Shorter Oxford Dictionary*. Above, the many-tailed cartoon cat shows how late Victorians dealt with them

ties to exercise draconian measures against potential trouble-making spectators — especially the English. True, the police, especially in Sardinia, where England played their first-round matches, on occasion over-reacted, and Colin Moynihan, the minister for sport supported measures which restricted the movement of innocent people. But measures to protect general freedom sometimes temporarily reduce it.

Spectators have had to enter stadiums in Cagliari, Bologna and Naples through checkpoints manned by armed soldiers in flak jackets, with all the ambience of a journey down the Falls Road. Yet whatever the hysterical, lawless celebration — or mourning — there has been at home in England, West Germany, Argentina and elsewhere in recent days, there has been little of the anticipated violence in Italy, and for that the authorities are, I think, to be congratulated.

What the cost has been to the Italian taxpayer I do not know. Governments in every country are caught in a dilemma: football is such an enormous social and commercial force, inciting occasional malevolent interruption, that governments are obliged, even against their will, to be involved in control. The game is too big for its own administration. And it will not go away.

Behaviour was significantly improved by the wholesale ban on

the sale of alcohol on match days. But because of pressure by British and Italian television companies responding to the influx of tens of thousands of supporters, the ban in some cities has been relaxed too short, imprecise time span. In Naples, I was having a "dry" dinner at last, after England's quarter-final only 20 yards from another restaurant cheerfully serving wine. Hosting the World Cup is big business, and the correlation of commerce, alcohol and violence provides a permanently lit fuse.

The majority of spectators, however, have responded to the peace-keeping enforcement. I have been in late-night restaurants where Dutch and English, Scots and Brazilians, Irish and Italians have been amicably locked in mutual revelry. The only insensibly drunken Scottish supporter to be arrested was found, on sobering up, the next morning, to be Swedish. The whimsical Irish thousands enchanted Rome before and after their quarter-final.

When I left the stadium in Turin after England's elimination, I met an England supporter, an Irish twenty-two, sitting on a wall disconsolate at the sorrow of defeat by penalties with an Italian policeman. His leg was in plaster from having dislocated his knee jumping off a train in Naples. He had no job to go home to, because he had overstay his two-week holiday after England's unexpected earlier successes. Yet he was as happy as could be because his team had, at last, played with style and dignity.

Whether UEFA, the European federation, will see fit to readmit English clubs to European competition next Wednesday, following the five-year suspension after the Heysel disaster, must be doubtful. They and the British government are seeking guarantees from each other, respectively on control of travelling spectators and on policing, that neither is able to give. English clubs, whatever the success of the England team this week, are therefore likely to remain the pariahs of the European game for the time being.

Until I left to join the SDP. Six months ago I quietly rejoined Labour, long before my meeting with the prime minister.

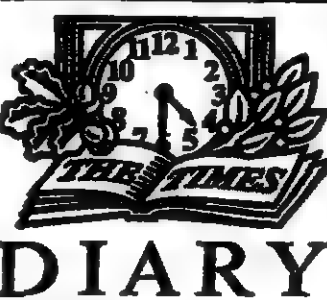
Attenborough challenged Dicks to a meeting to put the record straight. If it happens, oh to be a fly on the wall.

Hand it to them

As the Ulster marching season reaches its height with the 300th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne and with loyalists at their most sensitive, the Northern Ireland Tourist Board is to drop the red hand of Ulster from its logo. It will be replaced by a hexagonal design featuring the Giant's Causeway with a superimposed shamrock, with one red leaf flanked by two in white.

Legend has it that the red hand dates from a neck-and-neck race to claim Ulster by two rival chieftains, rowing furiously for its shores. They touched the soil, whoever first touched the soil would become undisputed ruler. Hugh O'Neill beat his rival by cutting off his own right hand and hurling it ashore. Strangely, the decision to adopt the new logo has been taken by another. Hugh O'Neill, a Kensington restaurateur, and an Irish farmer who chairs the tourist board. "I see no reason why anyone should feel insulted," he says. "I certainly don't."

When the Duchess of Kent visited St Peter's School in York to open new classrooms this week, the bomb squad was called to dispose of a suspicious-looking package. After the controlled explosion it was found to contain the charred remains of a copy of Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn*. A spokesman said: "When the school's most famous old boy is Guy Fawkes, you don't take any chances."



DIARY

presidential nomination, reduced his listeners to tears with a speech beginning: "Why is it that Joe Biden is the first in his family ever to go to university... was it because our fathers and mothers were not bright?"

The resulting furor torpedoed Biden's presidential hopes, but it boosted Kinnock's standing in America. Since then, the pair have met in London and plagiarism has blossomed into friendship. Biden has proved useful in setting up meetings with American politicians and his office has helped to organise Kinnock's coming visit. At their last meeting, Biden presented Kinnock with a bound volume of his own, original, political speeches. So far Kinnock has failed to return the compliment of cribbing from them.

The Don unseated

No jokes about tilting at windmills, please, but the beleaguered Royal Opera has been forced to postpone the opening of its new season in September and cancel what would have been its first production of Massenet's *Don Quixote*. To help cut the £5 million deficit, Covent Garden administrators suggested budget cuts for the production, but the Italian producer-designer Piero Faggioni re-

Burlington penny arcade

The Royal Academy of Arts has not been raided — by thieves — but by the thieves who have been preying so spectacularly on Paris galleries. The London raiders were the art police, otherwise known as the Design and Artists Copyright Society, who visited the RA's Burlington House premises and ordered the immediate withdrawal of a large chunk of its lucrative merchandise. Richard Curwen, chief executive of the DACS, which represents more than 20,000 artists, says: "It's astonishing that an institution such as the Royal Academy should not think about unauthorised reproductions. We have long-standing agreements with it to licence books and posters, so it knows the score."

The offending items included garish ties featuring Picasso's *Les Femmes d'Alger*, plastic trinket boxes depicting Matisse's *Odaliscue à la robe persane*, *jaune*, *anemones* and carrier bags featuring Mondrian designs. All were immediately withdrawn by the Academy and delivered to the DACS solicitors for destruction. The manufacturers of the goods, most of them made in America, have been contacted and told to cease production. A spokesman for the RA says: "We bought the goods in good faith. We usually check, and in future we shall make doubly sure."

Just as serious as the infringement of copyright is the dreadful quality of the goods, says Curwen. "I was astonished. No one in their right mind should have authorised buying such stuff. I can't think of anything more appalling than a polyester Picasso."

Breeding affection

Neil Kinnock is particularly looking forward to lunch with the Senate foreign affairs committee during his brief visit to Washington next week for talks with President Bush. Although unfamiliar with most members, he has developed a soft spot for the committee's vice-chairman, Senator Joe Biden, famous for having lifted wholesale Kinnock's fiery 1987 election speech beginning, "Why am I the first Kinnock in a thousand generations to get to university... was it because all our predecessors were thick?" Biden, campaigning for the Democratic

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clearly out of order. The House must proceed on the basis of its interest. For the opposition, the disruption invites the government to use its majority to impose more significant restraints on debate. And the government must recognise that to limit the capacity of the House to debate is to frustrate the very purpose of the institution, and so undermine support for the system of government. In other words, the more the government tries to limit Parliament, the more ultimately it limits its own authority.

What is required, then, is a recognition by each side of the purpose of the House and the rights of the other. I must believe that the House is doing its duty in increasing pressure and doing so relatively little harm. This one gets value for money. The one parliament that is up to the task of ensuring that the government is held to account.

The duty of the House of Commons at the time of the

little rope

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON 10 JULY 1990

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GERMANY IS DIFFERENT

The Nato summit which ended yesterday was significant, not for the rhetoric of its final communiqué, but for the emergence of a shift in the balance of power within the alliance. At Brussels a year ago the West German view prevailed over short-range nuclear missiles; but President Bush was still the chief power-broker. This year Chancellor Kohl was the focus of the other members' hopes and fears.

A sovereign state is one which can freely determine the size and deployment of its armed forces. That applies to a reunified Germany no less than to anybody else. Yet the strategic implications of the Germans' impending recovery of complete sovereignty over their entire post-war territories are only now being brought home to the peoples of Europe, America and the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the most significant words in yesterday's Nato communiqué were these: "A united Germany in the Atlantic alliance of free democracies and part of the growing political and economic integration of the European Community will be an indispensable factor of stability, which is needed in the heart of Europe." Intended to reassure both the Germans and the Russians, the thesis that reunification will be a force for stability has been carefully qualified for the benefit of Germany's allies — above all Britain and France — as well as the former Soviet satellites.

Any reassurance which may legitimately be derived from the assumption that Germany will continue to belong both to Nato and to the EC is subject to two doubts, however. First, the present West German government cannot bind its united German successors; second, within the foreseeable future Nato may no longer exist, while the Community has no definite plans to assume a military role. As for the United States, the guarantor of security since the last European war, few people now expect a significant American military presence in Europe to outlast this century.

Not surprisingly, therefore, all eyes are now on Chancellor Kohl. With the collapse of the iniquitous settlement agreed nearly half a century ago at Yalta and Potsdam, it is the Germans rather than the older superpowers who can tip the balance in central Europe.

Expectations of a military self-denying ordinance from Herr Kohl only five months before he faces re-election should, however, be realistic. Yesterday the two German governments sat down in Berlin to discuss a political treaty to follow this week's economic union, by no later than December. The surrender of sovereignty to the Federal government, and the disbanding of the East German Volksarmee, at least imply granting the right to station the Bundeswehr in East Germany.

Many Germans would further argue that any

government of a united Germany would have the duty to provide for the security of East as well as West Germans. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Bonn's liberal foreign minister, has long proposed that East Germany should remain outside Nato, and that West German forces should keep out of former East German territory. But the majority Christian Democrats never accepted a demilitarised East Germany. As a brief transition to full sovereignty, the idea still has supporters. But Soviet weakness, and the possibility that a Western aid package could persuade Moscow to leave East Germany soon, have combined to convince Herr Kohl that he can successfully insist on a free hand within his own borders.

If demilitarisation is ruled out, future German force levels look certain to be limited. In London, Herr Kohl readily offered to include a ceiling on German troop levels in any agreement between Nato and the Soviet Union reached at the Vienna talks on Conventional Forces in Europe. The Bonn coalition is near to agreeing on the level which would suffice for German security during this transitional phase, when large Soviet forces remain abroad.

The Bundeswehr is already fast being scaled down from its traditional peacetime strength, fixed just below the symbolic half million mark. Herr Genscher favours a figure of 380,000, approximating to the combined post-CFE total of American and Soviet forces in western and central Europe. That could later come down still further: a Bundeswehr of 300,000 men should suffice for peacetime.

German armed forces of this order would pose no threat to the Soviet Union, and a negligible one to Poland or Czechoslovakia. The latter two states had far more to fear from their so-called allies in East Berlin, who used the Volksarmee against the Czechs in 1968 and stood ready to move against the Poles in 1981. Central Europe is mainly preoccupied not with the chimera of German panzers, but with the reality of German capital.

Nato's leaders have shown a statesmanlike regard for historical precedent by not attempting to coax the new Germany into a military straitjacket. The Weimar Republic's 100,000-strong Reichswehr and the demilitarisation of the Rhineland, both imposed by the victorious western allies, only encouraged the rise of National Socialism. Chancellor Kohl must, however, accept that Germany will never be treated in exactly the same way as other European states. By following his reluctant acceptance of the finality of the Oder-Neisse border with this week's wholly voluntary offer to limit German forces to the minimum necessary for defence, Herr Kohl has shown that he can learn from his mistakes. He deserves to be taken at his word.

INSURE YOUR DOG

The government has the weakness of its own counter-proposal to thank for Thursday's majority in the House of Lords in favour of compulsory dog registration. At issue is not so much the registration of dogs, but of their owners. The government's preferred solution, to enforce a 60-year-old law requiring dogs to carry collars and identification tags, hardly looks credible. The penalty envisaged is risible, at £10, and the scheme is open to exactly the criticism the government has levelled against registration: responsible owners would comply, irresponsible owners would not, and enforcement would be cumbersome and costly.

The government's consultation paper, published last week in an effort to fend off defeat in the Lords, does at least take dog control seriously. It recognises, at last, that some dogs are too dangerous to be considered as domestic pets and amount to potentially lethal weapons left lying about in the presence of children. The proposed outright ban on ownership of breeds such as Rottweilers, pit bull terriers and the terrifying bandogs should be speedily introduced. Their continued free availability is as scandalous as was the availability of crossbows and automatic rifles.

The government's proposals also require owners of other potentially dangerous breeds to keep them muzzled in public places. Neighbours worried by the behaviour of any dog could seek a magistrate's order for it to be muzzled. Unidentified dogs would be treated as strays "by definition", to be rounded up by local authorities and, if unclaimed, destroyed.

The case for dog control has thus been accepted. That leaves two questions: who

should pay for enforcing these new regulations, and how best to establish ownership. The government's contention that registration, far from being self-financing through fees, would be an intolerable burden on the taxpayer, seems disingenuous. It is happy to place the enforcement of its own proposals on local authorities (still financed by the taxpayer).

The Lords defeat compels the government either to give in, as ministers have hinted, or to come up with something better. Strangely enough, a market solution appears not to have been contemplated: compulsory third-party liability insurance. Non-compliance would be a criminal offence carrying severe penalties. Premiums could be on a sliding scale, with spaniel-owners paying little, and lovers of more threatening breeds treated like the alcoholic drivers of sports cars. Dogs would merely have to carry insurance numbers. Such data could be the basis of a national register.

Insurers could be relied on to insist on the muzzling or even penning of "high-risk" breeds as a condition of cover. Victims would be assured of compensation regardless of an owner's ability to pay and, as happens with motors, the insurance industry could provide a pooled float to deal with claims against non-insured beasts.

Registration and/or identification would offer small consolation for those attacked by dangerous dogs. Insurance would compensate victims, and the taxpayers' money could be diverted from financing registration to pay for wardens and, who knows, for cleaning up after man's best but messiest friend.

TUCKETS WITHOUT

The House of Lords discussed the Royal Shakespeare Company this week. Two themes emerged: complaints that it was under-funded, and complaints that its plays were over-acted. The government minister to whom fell the duty of answering their lordships' questions, Baroness Trumpington, was from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; it is difficult to see the connection between the bard and any of these, let alone all three, unless she has joined the camp of those who claim that the works of Shakespeare were written by Bacon.

Those in the first group of peers were, in one way or another, anxious that the RSC should have more financial help. Those in the other had a less obvious complaint: it was that the RSC, or at any rate its directors, should have more respect for Shakespeare.

There is no need to take sides. The point is that the House of Lords lost a wonderful opportunity. Inspection of the list of members of the upper house reveals that not only could they have staged a day-long pageant on the subject, but they could have provided Shakespeare's entire cast. To start with, they could without difficulty have mustered every name in Henry V's exhortation to his troops before the Battle of Agincourt.

"Then shall our names, familiar in his mouth as household words, Harry the King (or at least the prince), Bedford (13th Duke, clubs Brooks's and Pratt's) and Exeter (8th Marquess, occupation rancher and businessman), Warwick (8th Earl, educ. Eton) and Talbot (10th Baron, Hon. Citizen State of Maryland USA), Salisbury (6th Marquess, MP (C) (Bourne-

mouth West, 1950-54) and Gloucester (the Bishop will have to do — Vicar, Botesford-with-Ashby, 1959-65). Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered". And that is to say nothing of the remaining *dramatis personae* of the same play. In addition to the Agincourt roll-call, their lordships could have mustered to the bard the Earl of Westmorland, the Duke of York and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The other Histories provide among them an even more amazing crowd of nobles who are in both Shakespeare and our House of Lords: Abergavenny, Bagot, Beaufort, Bolingbroke, Clifford, Hastings, Mowbray, Norfolk, Northumberland, Pembroke, Richmond, Rutland, Somerset and Stanley.

And not one of them had a word to say about the Royal Shakespeare Company and its difficulties or sins! Such indifference is surely enough to inspire dark thoughts about guillotines, were it not that the life peers were almost as thin on the ground.

When was Baron Wyatt, with his stirring Shakespearean cry of "Ho!"? Where was Baron Weinstock to reply, in equally Shakespearean tones, "Ha!"? How could Baron St John of Fawley have declined the opportunity to complete the sequence with a robust "Hi!"?

In the event, the drama was played out by a mere six performers, who must have had occasion to remember that all the world's a stage, and one man in his time plays many parts. As for the absentees, it would serve them right if they found themselves victims of the famous stage direction from *The Winter's Tale*: Exit, pursued by a bear.

Academic rights in Romania

From Professor Sir Michael Atiyah, FRS, and others

Sir, Now that after many years of communist dictatorship democratic elections were held in Romania, we think it is time to express our concern about academic freedom and minority rights in that country. As soon as the revolution demolished Nicolae Ceausescu's dictatorship Hungarian professors and intellectuals began to demand the restoration of the Bolyai University at Cluj-Napoca.

This Hungarian-language university existed in Romania from 1945 to 1959 and its suppression, or rather amalgamation into the mainly Romanian university Babes-Bolyai, was one of Ceausescu's personal political triumphs. The number of Hungarian graduates and teaching staff at the present university has been falling dramatically in recent years and it is clear that the present structure does not serve the proper training of a Hungarian professional class in Romania.

Any substantial minority within a nation should be entitled to education in its native language. There are successful examples of higher education in minority languages in Europe and elsewhere — let us just refer to the Finnish example, which allows members of the Swedish minority education in their native language up to and including university level.

We sympathise with Romania's pressing current problems but feel that in order to create a truly democratic society the Romanian authorities should grant the two million-strong Hungarian ethnic minority in Romania a higher institution of education. We therefore urge that immediate steps be taken to re-establish the Bolyai University at Cluj-Napoca.

Yours etc.,
MICHAEL ATIYAH,
A. BAKER,
PATRICK BATESON,
ISAIAH BERLIN,
BRYAN CARTLEDGE,
JOHN CHILTON,
ERNEST GELLNER,
ALEXANDER GOHR,
DOROTHY HODGKIN,
HERBERT H. HUPPERT,
B. D. JOSEPHSON,
G. E. R. LLOYD,
D. H. MELLIOR,
ROGER PAULIN,
NORMAN STONE,
TONY TANNER,
J. G. THOMPSON,
HUGH TREVOR-ROPER,
University of Oxford,
Mathematical Institute,
24-29 St. Giles, Oxford,
June 28.

Ozone layer

From Mrs Shione Carden

Sir, Bernard Levin (June 28) is mistaken when he states, "nobody knows whether the hole in the ozone layer has just appeared, or whether it has been there for hundreds of millions of years".

In 1956, when the first measurements were taken, there was no hole over the Antarctic. Concentrations of ozone were much higher then, and when the cyclical November influx of ozone-rich air took place it was found to combine with the existing ozone to form the equivalent of an ozone "mountain".

The present low levels of ozone, mean that instead of building a mountain the incoming air is filling in a pancake-shaped hole that can be as deep as the height of Mount Everest with an area the size of continental United States.

George Dobson, who invented the instrument for measuring the amount of ozone in the stratosphere and gave his name to the units in which ozone quantities are measured, was the first to notice the seasonal changes in ozone levels in the Antarctic.

He was setting up his spectrophotometer at Halley Bay in preparation for the 1957 International Geophysical Year when his test measurements gave some surprising results: in September and October the ozone concentrations were 150 Dobson units lower than expected, but returned to "normal" levels in November. He first thought his equipment was faulty, but a similar pattern occurred in 1957, and it was then realised that conditions at Halley Bay were different from other parts of the world.

Low ozone concentrations were measured over the Antarctic during the 1960s and the hole was first noticed in 1982 by researchers with the British Antarctic Survey working at Halley Bay, where Dobson had made his first measurement — of an ozone "mountain" — 26 years earlier.

Yours faithfully,
SHIONE CARDEN,
21 Edgar Road,
Winchester, Hampshire,
July 1.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

A model victory

From Mr John Price

Sir, Your article (June 18) on Captain Siborne's Battle of Waterloo model of 1838 was not its first mention in *The Times*. Siborne planned to have his first model surrounded by others showing various episodes from the battle, and despite his acute financial problems he completed one section of high quality. It had 7,000 figures and was to a larger scale than that of his first immense effort. This second model is probably the best of its type ever constructed in the British Isles. It is now in the care of English Heritage at Dover Castle, following its careful restoration in 1984.

Dismay over a US hospitals visit

From Dr June Clark

Sir, Fresh off a plane from the USA on June 30, I read your editorial, "A healthier service". The purpose of my visit to the USA had been to investigate, as one of a group of doctors, nurses and administrators, the management and business arrangements of American hospitals with a view to preparing our own for the "market environment" of the "new" NHS.

At every one of the seven hospitals we visited in Baltimore, Washington and New York people were amazed and appalled at proposals which they identified as the route from which they were trying to escape.

We had hoped to find, and to be able to learn from, financial and information systems which could support the costing and pricing requirements of our new contracting environment. Instead we found huge investment (from which, they said, only the computer vendors and management consultants benefited) in systems which merely "fed the beast" of reimbursement systems and federal requirements, and in an army of financial reviewers, utilisation reviewers and highly-paid coders.

We found that the decentralised management system of clinical directorates which has been developed at the Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, and is the model now being advocated by Guy's and many other hospitals in the UK, has major problems in its hospital of origin and does not appear to have been replicated anywhere else in the States.

We found cut-throat competition between hospitals, not in quality of care but in the recruitment of nurses, leading to salaries for newly-qualified nurses in excess of £25,000 (compared with the UK's £8,500) and schemes such as a payment of \$1,600 to any employee who recruited a nurse.

We found that purchasing authorities, far from demanding improvements in quality, were negotiating discount deals with providers on the basis of volume. In New York, in particular, we saw casualty departments which

resembled cattle markets, with sick people waiting for admission to a ward for up to 72 hours on trolleys lined up edge to edge in corridors.

We also saw some good things which, paradoxically, are not part of our NHS proposals: consumer protection based on a patient's bill of rights (a copy of which every patient is required by federal law to receive) — the right to see his medical record and access to information about each individual doctor's credentials; quality assurance systems based on accreditation, a concept which has been rejected by our secretary of state; value accorded to nursing at the level not only of direct patient care but of corporate policymaking, in posts which are currently being discontinued in the NHS; major investment in nursing education as a means of improving retention of nurses as well as developing excellence in nursing practice, in contrast with the UK's recent cutback on Project 2000 for the education of nurses.

The administration costs of American hospitals were estimated for us at 23 per cent, compared with our 5 per cent. Already the cost of management and publicity consultants to promote the white paper, *Working for Patients*, has reached nearly £4.4 million; the cost of implementing just the NHS part of the NHS and Community Care Bill has been estimated by the Department of Health itself at nearly £223 million in the first year alone, and some sources estimate the long-term costs of establishing the "internal market" as upwards of £3 billion.

Since Kenneth Clarke, the secretary of state, has said "it will happen", no doubt it will, and it will be difficult for any alternative government to undo, but let us not deceive ourselves that it will produce better value for money, or a service in which the quality of care is the primary concern.

Yours faithfully,
JUNE CLARK (deputy president, Royal College of Nursing),
39 Ramsbury Drive,
Earley, Reading, Berkshire,
July 3.

Disputes in prisons

From Mrs Mary Buck

Sir, I am prompted to respond to Lord Harris's letter (June 28) because of my own previous experience. Now a retired probation officer, I worked from 1965 to 1988 in a male closed prison which had a staff of 180 uniformed officers. "Fresh Start" was implemented in 1987.

Some abuses of the overtime system had been apparent, particularly in escort work, but no more than I had witnessed in the police force when I worked for eight years as a field probation officer.

The promise of extra staff to compensate for the reduction in hours worked was not fully honoured. As a result, each unit was stretched to meet its basic commitments and the "optional extras" often had to be sacrificed.

One-party rule

From Mr J. D. M. Elliott

Sir, As a recent financial investor in a fish-processing plant in Ghana, I find myself diametrically opposed to the opinions voiced by Mr J. H. Mensah (July 3). The present Ghanaian government has achieved economic growth of 6 per cent per year since 1984 — this despite the 63 per cent drop in the price of cocoa, the country's chief export. Exports have risen 60 per cent since 1983 and inflation is down from 100 per cent to 26 per cent.

The Ghanaian cedi is Anglophone West Africa's only freely transferable currency, a major incentive to investors; it remains remarkably stable, despite recent turbulence in the neighbouring central African franc zone, which receives massive support from the French taxpayer.

Honesty and transparency are not virtues frequently found in West African politics. The present

Of these, the most notable was "association", the precious time, twice a day, when inmates were out of their cells, able to enjoy games and relax but, most important, talk to the officers. Positive relationships developed in the pre-Fresh Start time and many inmates derived great benefit from this contact. Without it, the officers felt little more than turn-

When officers become disgruntled, unrest amongst inmates may follow. The ratio of officers to inmates may have increased, but unless the number of prison officers' hours per inmate is maintained at pre-Fresh Start levels, the job dissatisfaction is likely to persist, in my view.

Yours faithfully,
MARY BUCK,
1 Old Palace Place,
The Green, Richmond, Surrey,
July 2.

regime's altruism is beyond question.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. M. ELLIOTT,
(Managing Director),
MacAlister Elliott Foods Ltd.,
56 High Street,
Lymington, Hampshire,
July 4.

From the Secretary General, International Society for Human Rights (British section)

Sir, Mr J. H. Mensah misunderstands my position. I would not tolerate any one-party state, illegal imprisonment, or any other sort of human rights abuse amongst any aid-receiving nation. The policy of "aid with strings", if constructively and seriously applied, will undoubtedly be an enormous step forward both for human freedom and economic performance.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CHAMBERS,
Secretary-General,
ISHR (British section),
27 Old Gloucester Street, WC1.

providing legal services can do so profitably.

The Lord Chancellor should be aware of the existing willingness of solicitors to subsidise their legal-aid work with more profitable sources of instruction, but he should not take advantage of this. Justice for all requires that solicitors and barristers receive a viable income from legal-aid work; the alternative, to cease to undertake the work, will indeed limit the clients' choice and ensure that access to justice is restricted to those wealthy enough to afford it.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES PIRRIE,
Russell Jones & Walker
(Solicitors),
Swinton House,
324 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

Siborne was probably better known as an historian, as the large amount of information he collected enabled him to publish a textbook on the 1815 campaigns. He was given the post of secretary of the Royal Military Asylum (an orphanage) in Chelsea, which became the Duke of York's Royal Military School and moved to Dover many years ago, not far from the present location of the second model.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PRICE
(Chief conservator, special projects),
Ancient monuments laboratory,
English Heritage,
Fortress House,
23 Savile Row, W1.

Shortcomings in A1 upgrading

From Mr Roy Ritchie

Sir, The announcement (details, July 4) concerning improvements to the A1 trunk road, but only as far as Tyneside, is incomprehensible. If the Government was not already aware of its unpopularity in Scotland this decision, I suggest, will serve only to bemuse the dwindling support it presently enjoys. There is only one dual carriageway connecting Scotland with England; this is the A74, which connects with the M6 at Carlisle.

The announcement included the intention ultimately to rename the A1. This is not surprising to the many motorists who use it whilst driving to and from England. North of Morpeth it is a disgrace.

From Morpeth to Edinburgh there is about 20 miles of dual carriageway, the rest being single carriageway, almost invariably littered with minor roadworks. Conversely, from Morpeth south to London the A1 is either dual carriageway or motorway standard.

I am no Scottish nationalist, but I fear that a decision such as this will only serve to widen differences and deepen division and national suspicion.

Yours,
ROY RITCHIE,
10 Lochgreen Avenue,
Troon, Strathclyde.

From Mr G. D. Clarke

Sir, The proposed conversion of the A1 to a motorway will cause considerable concern to cyclists if, as I suspect, Mr Parkinson proposes to make no alternative provision for them. Apart from those cyclists wishing to travel to adjacent towns, e.g., Newark and Grantham, many cycling tourists need a direct north-south route.

Those who have cycled the A604 between Cambridge and Huntingdon since it was regarded as the northern extension of the M11 have experienced the self-same lack of alternative provision. The Ministry replied to complaints by cyclists that they should use "quieter" alternatives such as the A45 and A14, this regardless of the extra time — up to 30 per cent — because of the extra distance involved.

We don't like the A1, but we must have a suitable alternative.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. CLARKE,
31 Crutchfield Lane,
Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

From Mr W. J. Strachan

Sir, The news that the A1 is to become a six-lane motorway calls for, if nothing else, a little nostalgia from those of my generation who "motored" up and down the Great North Road in the mid-1920s.

I recall happy journeys from the East Riding of Yorkshire (sic): first stop, Barnby Moor for breakfast; lunch at the historic Angel at Grantham or the George at Stamford with its exhortation, writ large, to "Tarry, awhile amid its ancient charms"; perhaps a short stop to see the bridge at Wansford or the wrought-iron sign at the Bell, Stilton; tea (or tea picnic) at Royston, and so through the long village street of Buntingford to home at Bishop's Stortford (announced by the sweet smell — now absent — of malt).

Average speed over the whole journey in a bull-nosed Morris, around 34 mph. A day we regarded as part of the holiday; now a journey to be got over.

The A1(M) — the commuters' highway?

Yours faithfully,
W. J. STRACHAN,
10 Pleasant Road,
Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.

The ultimate goal

From Mrs Ruth Ashwood

Sir, How apt was the English translation of *Turandot*, which our local opera group has just performed — "and all of us, alas, shall die, shall die". I think we all felt like that after that terrible shoot-out when we lost to West Germany on Wednesday.

However, the ending of *Turandot* was also most apt — "Glory evermore!" Our squad deserve the highest praise for such a wonderful display of courage, tenacity and skill, against the odds.

Yours faithfully,
R. O. ASHWOOD,
Kilnmore, 13 Newlands Park,
Cophorne, West Sussex,
July 5.

From Mr Richard Sparks

Sir, A possible solution to the penalty shoot-out: 1. Any player booked, or substituting for a booked player, in the 90 minutes of regular play cannot take the field for extra time. 2. Any player booked in extra time has to leave the field.

This would encourage clean play and open up the game in extra time, thus increasing the likelihood of goals.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD SPARKS,
61 Campden Street, W8.

From Mr K. E. Martin

Sir, In view of the general dissatisfaction with the "penalty shoot-out" system in the World Cup, may I suggest that we adopt the ice-skating procedure of a panel of judges awarding points for every foul, based on the excellence of the perpetrator set against the artistic interpretation of the recipient?

Bonus points could be awarded for speed of recovery from apparently terminal injury.

Yours faithfully,
K. E. MARTIN,
Meadowbank, Bagthorpe Road,
East Rudham,
King's Lynn, Norfolk.

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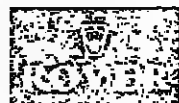
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مكازم الأصيل

WEEKEND LIVING: OUT OF TOWN

Farmer's diary: Paul Heiney

Turning hay to pastures goo

I SHALL throttle the next person who says, "Remember, make hay while the sun shines." I am only too well aware that we had the hottest April and May since the earth was a molten inferno, and I admit that I recklessly wasted this blistering interlude in parading around county shows, fancying myself outside the Country Landowners' marquee and strutting up and down the lines of animals pretending to know my dairy shorthorns from my Aberdeen Angus. That was when we should have made the hay.

Now that it is raining I am a picture of sorrow and contrition. But not as sorry a sight as my newly mown grass, which under the influence of the departed sun and wind would by now have been transformed into succulent hay. Drenched, it is turning into black, slimy goo. I have learnt my solemn lesson: what is missed can never be retrieved.

Farming is the fullest of occupations, if not keeping your hands busy it keeps your mind spinning. I now find my nights are broken at the sound of the slightest drop of rain, or a cough from an animal in a far field. For months I have not been able to sit down to a meal without an eye wandering towards the expectant sow in her sty. But nothing so far has been as agonising as this apparently simple business of cutting grass and making hay. I have been offered ten acres of grass some miles away, and since it is too far to walk horses and machinery safely, the hay is being made by my good neighbour Mr White, who fortunately has the patience of a midwife dealing with a father at the birth of his first. We speak on the telephone every morning and brood over whether the hay might be ready to turn, or leave another day? Or, try it later this afternoon? Or not at all? My wife, overhearing these protracted conversations, says that multinational empires have been traded with less discussion.

When not on the phone to Mr White, I'm glued to the weather forecast, or the weathervane on the stable roof. "It won't rain as long as the wind is south-east," I decide. Then I ring Mr White with my thoughts. Poor man.

At home, our modest hay-making is part of a waste-saving experiment. Our next door neighbour, though by our standards an

intensive farmer, has a deep streak of conservation running through him. Round the edges of his fields he has sown grass roadways several yards wide from which the countryside gets huge benefits at little cost. For a start, his weed-killing sprays do not reach the verges and destroy the wild flowers, the grass stops the hedgerow weeds creeping into the crops, and apparently birds and animals enjoy a saunter down the grassy promenade to dry off after heavy rain. Rather than mow the grass and let it go to waste, he invited me to make it into hay. I'm happy, he's happy and the wildlife is throwing a party.

In the non-intensive way we intend to farm, the "waste not, want not" philosophy runs deep, not only in the obvious recycling of animal fodder into dung into compost and back onto the land, but in almost every aspect of our farming it turns out that what intensive agriculture considers waste, we have a use for. Chaff for example. Chaff is the husk that envelops the grain of corn. As part of the modern harvesting process it is removed and discarded. Our antique harvesting methods, involving a binder and a threshing machine, preserve the valuable chaff and we shall have huge, comforting bags of it to see the animals through next winter. The small building next to the stable was a "chaff house", and it will be again.

We try to observe wartime disciplines. No crust of bread is thrown away, but cherished as if rationed and put in a bucket at the back door to be boiled up for the pig. Even when we rinse the milk bottles I try to remember to add the washings to give a bit of variety, and butterfat, to the pudding. But I have to be careful to avoid any illegal adding of meat products and now find I am reading the E numbers on processed foods in the pig's interests, rather than the children's.

Many tips I have learnt from musty farming books written during the second world war to encourage farmers to produce more from the land. One suggestion which particularly stuck in my mind: "A farmer visiting a town with his truck should never return empty but rather bring with him a healthy load of sewage sludge from the town's works." Not perhaps, when the sun shines,

TWENTY-five years ago, a British archaeologist returning from eastern Turkey, Dr Charnian Steele, brought the first Anatolian Karabash dogs into this country. On their native ground they are used to guard flocks of sheep in remote areas, and they wear fearsome spiked collars to repel attacks from wolves.

When a young dog is worth keeping, its ears are cropped close to the head so that wolves cannot take hold. This is thought to make their hearing keener and has the further effect of making the Karabash look much fiercer. Margaret and Harry Mellor met a representative of the breed in more congenial circumstances, on a university campus in the late Seventies, when the dogs' curiosity value was even greater than today. Even now, there are probably no more than 1,000 of them in Britain.

The Mellors were amazed at the speed with which their colleague's young dog grew and were also impressed by its temperament. "It was very tolerant with children," Mrs Mellor says.

The smooth-coated Karabash grows to about 32in high at the shoulder. Like Dr Steele, the Mellors noted the resemblance to ancient mastiff-type dogs depicted

Giant Turk of a dog



Smooth: a wolf-chasing Karabash

on terracottas dating from about 450BC in the Assyrian and Babylonian rooms of the British Museum.

Finally, curiosity overcame them and they drove to the Bosphorus to see the dogs on their home ground. "We wanted to see what they were really like," Mrs Mellor says, explaining the long and arduous journey.

Any suggestion that here was an example of dog lovers going too far is refuted: "A lot of visitors to Turkey go in search of the dogs when they hear about them. But I must admit that one Turkish taxi driver did say to me, 'we have Mount Ararat - and you came to look at a dog?'"

The couple now have six Anatolian Karabash dogs at their home in Northamptonshire, which has a paddock and ample room to breed the amiable black-masked giants with handsome, short, dense coats in what might be called cream, but Mrs Mellor terms fawn.

Although Mrs Mellor says the

Breeding

"They are essentially guard dogs and would not know where to begin rounding up sheep," Mrs Mellor says.

"After the puppies have grown up with the livestock, they attach themselves to the animals they guard and live with them very happily."

The Anatolian Karabash is classified as a rare breed - 500 puppies have been registered with the Kennel Club over the last ten years, compared with 71,500 German Shepherds for the same period. A good Anatolian Karabash dog for showing would cost around £400, but animals not up to size, or not very black in the face, make ideal large pets or working dogs for half the price, Mrs Mellor says.

She and her husband, an architect, now have three generations of the dogs. The most senior, Chakal, bears the stigma of her earlier life in Turkey: cropped ears. Once she ran down wolves at incredible speed, but has now grown into a

proud and mellow grandmother. The Mellors brought out another dog, which they found abandoned at a kennel in Ankara, only to lose the animal through bone cancer. "But the dogs have no particular tendency to this," Mrs Mellor says. Hip displacement - as in many large dogs - can be a weakness.

Breeders are adamant that, although it makes an excellent family dog, the Anatolian Karabash requires space and also good fencing in the country.

DR STEELE, who no longer keeps a Karabash, or any other dog, says: "It is very protective and very territorial and needs lots of exercise, and space, contact and happenings. But the Karabash has a wonderful temperament and, while it will guard its own, is not irrationally and spontaneously aggressive."

SAVORY BISS
More information on the Anatolian Karabash dog can be obtained from Margaret Mellor, Sharnbrook Lodge, Towcester, Northants NN12 7RN (0327-51355). Also from the Anatolian Karabash Dog Club, Liphur, Farm, Clapton Way, Huddersfield, Yorkshire HD5 9ET (0924-83 0398). The Kennel Club is at 1-5, Chiswell Street, Fitzrovia, London W1P 8AH (011-493 6651).

Home from home:
Rosamond Monckton

Ducking out of the city

When you are young, a woman and the managing director of one of the world's most famous jewellery stores, eyes are inevitably upon you. Which is why Rosamond Monckton is so keen to duck out of London at the weekend. "In London people have certain expectations of the way they think I should look and behave, and that's very tiring. And in London you never know who you're going to bump into."

Last April, she rented a country cottage so far off the beaten track that she is unlikely to bump into anything, except the ducks that produce enough eggs for her weekend omelettes.

"I must have looked at 80 houses before I found this one," she says. "I wanted something in a village with no shop and no pub, and with the right atmosphere."

Her weekend home is in a Cotswold village, which is only reachable by a single-track road down a hill so steep that Miss Monckton suspects she'll need to buy a four-wheel-drive vehicle, in addition to her BMW sports car, in order to get in and out during the winter. But for the moment she is not worrying about what



A little jewel in the country: Rosamond Monckton, Tiffany's managing director, at home outside her weekend cottage, deep in the Cotswolds

winter may bring to the ancient house - formerly two cottages, now knocked together into one, and with three spacious bedrooms - even though it does not have central heating. She is simply enjoying settling in, and "shaking the dust of Bond Street out of my hair".

In the city, her day begins with "breakfast at Tiffany's", her morning audiences for business contacts, and usually culminates

in some sort of social gathering which obliges the managing director of Tiffany's to attend in full regalia. In the country she has time to feed the ducks and chop her own kindling with a "lady's axe" she bought locally. "I sometimes do it with my 'Bond Street Bimbo' sweatshirt on," she says. "It was a present from my staff."

She is occasionally fed the ducks in an exquisitely-tinted Valentino jacket - one of her 'country' set of clothes that now resides permanently at the cottage - but Miss Monckton, aged 36, says she has taken to country living easily. "I was born in the country. My parents farmed. It is very important to become part of the community, particularly when you're just a weekend," she says.

"If I lived here all the time I would resent me coming down. I'm sure. So she invites the neighbours (about few there are) in for drinks, asks their advice, enjoys the gossip ("about who's built their stone wall so high you can't see over it"), and has been careful

not to have loud house parties of Londoners. At least, not yet. The Tiffany polo team happens to be based nearby, and should they do well she can envisage some slightly more raucous weekends. And, it emerges, the isolated cottage away from everything is actually within spitting distance of "about 40" fellow Cotswold weekenders.

She says that, in London, she "does not entertain at all, but here it's so much easier. I'm a bad cook, so sometimes it's 11pm before we get dinner. But nobody seems to mind. The cottage kitchen is basic, with an old cooker and small, scrubbed wooden table. No Aga and lined-wood units here. The coffee is instant and the vegetables are cling-film wrapped, from the supermarket in the nearest town."

She decorated the cottage herself, scrapping up the lino in the kitchen to get at the attractive quarry-tiled floor and doing away with the floral wallpaper. Both her homes reflect her love of simple

lines and bold, clean colours. "Part of the cottage is 17th century," Miss Monckton says, "and is known locally as Alice's cottage, after the great-great grandmother of the people who rent it to me." Alice's upstairs, now leading nowhere, still holds behind the cold panelling.

It is all a far cry from her flat in Battersea's Lavender Gardens, the street in which Sarah Ferguson lived for the past 12 years, and now, "it's like a dog's basket - I just go in, turn around three times and lie down".

She has a dog - a border - but it is looked after by her parents at their country home. Two horses stand on the horizon. Are they here? "Not yet," she says meaningfully, "but I do ride, and I want to go hunting."

Victoria McKel

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Feather report

Jizz a name for soul music

JIZZ is the birdword of birdwords. Its easy, familiar use distinguishes the birdier from the dilettante, as does the possession of a telescope in addition to mere binoculars.

The other day I suggested to Jeremy Sorensen, chief warden at Minsmere bird reserve in Suffolk, that a redstart is a curiously un-English looking bird. "In colour, yes," he said. "But its jizz is very English, don't you think?"

There is now even a book devoted to the concept of jizz. It is called *Birds by Character: the Field Guide to Jizz Identification*. What jizz means precisely is hard to say, and it is quite impossible to find an etymology. Both Collins and the new Concise Oxford list the word. But neither they, nor even Philip Howard, the literary editor of *The Times*, can suggest its origin. A misspelt acronym for General Impression of Shape and Size? But jizz is far more than this.

To identify a bird by jizz is to identify a bird while seeing it badly. For it is an awkward fact of life that birds do not often sit still and pose as if they were illustrations in a conventional field guide. A bird tends to see a bundle of feathers skip in an eyeflick from one bunch of leaves to the next, or a bunch and brooding shape across 400 yards of mud (hence the need for a telescope). A good birdier who comes across such enigmatic sights will know he has seen a redstart, a dunlin, a teal - because of the bird's jizz.

Jizz is, to use a Sixties locution, the vibes you get from a bird. The shape and size, yes; but also the way the bird moves, the way it seems to express itself. As a football writer in the back of the stand will recognise a player sideways on with his number obscured simply by the way the man is moving, so a birdier puts a name to his bird.

How to describe these vibes? Rob Hume, who has written the



Words of jizzdom: from Rob Hume's new field guide to European birds

words to the jizz book, has chosen frankly anthropomorphic terms: words that, as it were, lay bare the bird's very soul. The standard bird book, with all the proper concentration on details of colour and plumage, is *A Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe*. It describes a robin's "rich orange breast and forehead and uniform olive-brown upper parts". Mr Hume prefers "perky, confident bully". He describes a blue tit as "busy, belligerent, bumptious". A sparrow is "compact, perky and cheery, cheeky, cocky". The *Field Guide* records the magpie's "unmistakably contrasting black and white plumage". The jizz book prefers, "languid country char-

ter... canny, missing no trick". The book comes with a host of drawings that bear out the concept of jizz: drawings executed with a free hand, a million miles away from the careful pedantic of plumage detail that are an essential part of an orthodox guide.

Mr Hume's book recalls something of the approach of the charming bird books of ages past.

SIMON BARNES

● *Birds by Character: the Field Guide to Jizz Identification* by Rob Hume. Published by Papermac (£7.95).

● *A Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe* by Peter Mounford and Holton. Published by Collins (£9.95).

مكتبة الأصيل

WEEKEND LIVING: OUT OF TOWN

Libby Purves visits two remarkable teachers and an eccentric musical success story: a summer school for young string players

Musicians in a class of their own

Up a cart track in open Suffolk farmland stand the ruins of Leiston Abbey. Its few visitors may notice a Tudor farmhouse, attached to the abbey with such intimacy that its kitchen sink overlooks the old nave. If it is school holidays, they may have the luck to hear, falling into the medieval silence, the measured cadences of a later century: music redolent not of the cloister but of the chandelier, the wig and buckled shoe.

You do not expect chamber music to emerge from an old barn door on to a cow-pasture, still less to peer around that door and find that the players, despite their vigour and precision, are children. This is Pro Corda, an eccentric musical success story: a summer school for string players from eight to 18. In October it celebrates its 21st anniversary, with an appeal for more buildings and bursaries, and a concert at the Barbican in London which will show how Pro Corda has quietly produced much of the seed-corn of Britain's musical renaissance since 1969.

London concerts are not new to the young musicians, who frequently perform at the Wigmore Hall or St John's, Smith Square, and meet critical expression such as "scarcely credible", or polemic reactions like that of the critic who wrote that the under-tens "securely found the self-conscious phrasing, balance and even wit that adults will labour over". The Barbican venture, however, reflects a new determination to expand and establish more securely this odd and private venture.

The school's story begins, like many other educational revolutions, with two determined single ladies: violinist Pamela Spofforth and cellist Elizabeth Hewins, who met during the war. Both were notable performers and teachers in Surrey, and women of energy and perfectionism, who cut a swathe through the "deadly" teaching of string music. Ensnared in their farmhouse they tell the story with brio, balancing between Miss Spofforth's natural tact and Miss Hewins's maverick, donnish wit. "The Surrey music adviser of the time started a youth orchestra," Miss Spofforth says. "It wasn't a success."

"The man was deaf, Spoff," Miss Hewins recalls. "Bomb damage. Three, four, plunk-plunk on the piano. Hopeless."

"Anyhow," Miss Spofforth continues, "it dwindled to nothing and the local paper said, 'Youth Orchestra Not Wanted'."

The two women took up that challenge, and between 1954 and 1962 built up three string orchestras of schoolchildren "that woke up Surrey". The county founded its own orchestra, and they disbanded theirs and considered who to wake up next. Hence Pro Corda which, though intermittent and operating during holidays, takes music with high seriousness and academic breadth. Children attend two one-week residential courses during the year, and prepare the music before they arrive. Some children have not left home before.

"scraping," Miss Spofforth says. "A child should make a beautiful sound on the first day." Another is perseverance. "You see Julie Jowett over there," Miss Hewins says. "She never moved fast but she ended up with a scholarship to the Royal Northern."

Furthermore, "every child should be familiar with the literature, history and art surrounding the music. Nobody plays Beethoven's *Coriolan* without being told about Roman chariots."

Above all, the two women believe that the way to train young musicians is through chamber music. Children practising alone listen only to themselves, they say, and children in youth orchestras too easily become passengers, safely lost in the soupy sound of massed violins or cellos.

Both women long to extend their work to less exceptional children, hence, partly, the appeal. "We'd like to work with local schools in the term, to run movement to music and Kidaly singing. We could be a centre where all children could come for decent cello, decent piano, decent singing."

Compulsive teachers, they radiate enthusiasm. Had they but time, one senses, there is no child in the country under whose chin they would not try making a violin.

They dislike graded examinations, pushy parents and, above all, competition. "We don't have stars," Miss Spofforth says. "Down in Devon you may have been considered the new Heifetz, but here you will learn with the rest."

Given the edgy, neurotic world in which many child musicians live, either isolated from their peers or thrown too competitively together with them, it is easy to see why Pro Corda wins affection.

I joined a group of 21-year-olds for a reunion evening, and the sense of joy and nostalgia was startling. Judith Brice, second viola with the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, stood alone, remembering. "You share something here that is rare."

She recalls the courses as happy but daunting. "Miss Hewins and Miss Spofforth are terrifying: if the dormitories were untidy they got you all in the barn and quoted great bits of the Bible at you."

A boy nearby agreed: "There were a great many rules. There had to be. We were a handful. We were all on a permanent high from the music." He is now an engineer. Standing near him was a Lloyd's broker, and another youth who was "trying to avoid being a lawyer". The rest were music students or rising players, but they fell back together as a network of childhood friends basking in the memory of dormitory life, of trips to Thorpeness Meads, riotous sessions of Scottish dancing, and of the moment when "you finish your first quartet and want to hug everyone in sight".

Then, the engineer, lawyer and rising orchestral stars arranged themselves on the stage beneath the warm red hatch and began to rehearse melancholy harmonies, tenderly, concentratedly, with smiles. "That," Miss Spofforth said, materialising beside me in a long black cloak, "is Richard Strauss's *Metamorphosen* for 23 solo strings. There are 23 soloists all playing together. Rather suitable, don't you think?"

LIBBY PURVES



Period pieces: Pro Corda alumnae play chamber music in the ruins of Leiston Abbey; now the 21-year-old summer school is planning to expand

Originals: Caroline Wallace, sculptor

Horsing about in bronze

CAROLINE Wallace's first career was as an equestrian one: the business of breaking in young horses. Her second career as a sculptor happened by chance. She had broken a leg and, to pass the time, took up drawing, a childhood skill. "Then a friend asked me to sculpt a horse's head and things changed: horses became my hobby and art became my work."

In the seven years since her first exhibition in London, Mrs Wallace has found a demand for her bronzes from collectors around the world, selling some pieces for £100 and others for £35,000.

After joining the evening yard of Alison Oliver in 1971, Mrs Wallace looked after the Princess Royal's international three-day event horses, and in 1973 she accompanied the British team to the European Championships in Kiev as a groom. A Save the Children fund-raising bronze of the princess on her horse Goodwill was commissioned in 1985, and Mrs Wallace has been one of the Princess Royal's ladies-in-waiting for several years.

Because of her thorough knowledge of the equestrian world, she has received many notable commissions. She has sculpted other leading three-day eventers, including Lucinda Green and Ginny Leng, and was commissioned by Aspreys to sculpt a herd of 11 Arab horses. In 1986 she was commissioned to sculpt a model of the Duke of Edinburgh's four favourite carriage horses, which was presented to him by the International Equestrian Federation.

Mrs Wallace has never had any formal art training, as she began working with horses when she left school at the age of 15. "Fortunately I have a aunt who sculpts, so I was able to watch her," she says.

In her North Yorkshire farmhouse near Richmond, Mrs



Animal artist: Caroline Wallace, self-taught sculptor who is also a lady-in-waiting to the Princess Royal

Wallace is now working towards larger bronzes such as a lifesize pair of swans, recently completed for an open-air exhibition. Similarly, she has produced a spiral of seagulls for a business park near the Solent.

For her seagulls sketch she moulded Plasticine over garden wire on a simple steel frame. She used a plaster scrim for the finished work, dipping a piece of sacking in the plaster and applying it to the outline, making up the work with yet more super-fine casting plaster.

"Probably the experts will say 'Oh, does she still do that?', but a lot of people learn as they go along and my way of working suits me."

Mrs Wallace spends about ten minutes examining her sketch before giving herself three minutes to work with the plaster before it hardens. "Sometimes I put Plas-

ticine on the outside as well. To achieve the effects I want I use bits of wood, dentists' tools, wire... anything that's going."

All her casting is done at a foundry in Basingstoke. "They produce a wax version of what I make, and that is when I tend to do a complete reconstruction before the mould is made to cast in bronze. It's humbling to see other artists popping in merely to twiddle with the wax."

Mrs Wallace's friends tease her about her work. "After a friend had seen a photograph of something I had done, he rang and said he now knew what he was going to give his wife for Christmas."

"I thought it would be wonderful to have a big commission on the way but then he said, 'I'm going to give her a big ball of Plasticine and tell her to get on with it.'"

SANDY BISP

Fun for all the extended family in densest Dorset

Weekend away: Maiden Newton House

AT ONE end of a long, long candlelit table, with space to seat 14 people, the two of us sat alone under a high window with stone shutters. We felt contrived, for a delayed escape from London had made us hours late for dinner in the deepest recesses of Dorset.

In most hotels one should expect the management to take late arrivals in their stride. But at Maiden Newton House, such a thing might well have become a vexing disruption to the main event of the day. Elizabeth and Bryan Ferriss run their old manor, in a village near Dorchester, less like a hotel than a house party. They and their guests dine together at 8pm at the long table. It is a serious festivity: latecomers leave a gap at the table, contribute nothing and miss much.

A hotel where everyone dines en famille is unusual and throws a delicate responsibility on the hosts. Their duties do not end with the provision of good food and wine, or ensuring that the courses arrive smoothly. Instead of being free to leave their guests, once

seated, to entertain themselves, they must induce a collection of strangers to blend together.

Such is the Ferrisses' resourcefulness that we found the tensions of town and traffic rapidly soothed away, and the spinach mousse and the delicate salmon in pastry appeared unimpaired by the delay. We could tell from the cheerful sounds from the drawing-room that we had missed a party that had gone well. Wykeham, the discreet hotel dog, shimmered in round the door and settled comfortably at our feet.

That night we were too tired to wonder about the merits of the en famille system. We fell into our four-poster in a pretty room under the eaves and slept. Morning showed a perfect Wessex scene outside the window - a green hill, a thatched barn, a chestnut tree, a decent mellow church powdered with saffron and grey lichen and a pair of hedge-sparrows nesting beneath our windowsill.

The manor stands in 21 acres, which modulate from rose gardens to rough pasture, with a glassy



Tranquil setting for a house party: Maiden Newton, near Dorchester

mill-stream as demarcation between the field and the croquet lawn. It would be easy to dream a pleasant weekend away without ever leaving the property. But Dorset is dense country, where there is much to see. The village is midway between the haunting, prehistoric earthworks of Maiden Castle and Cerne Abbas, not far from Parnham House where John Makepeace explores new forms of craftsmanship in wood, and near

Abbotsbury, where migrating swans congregate to breed in the shelter of the Chesil Bank.

We took care to leave the swans in good time to be home for the aperitif. It was like arriving at a dinner party where one knows the host a little, and nobody else at all. There was an abandonment to the fortunes of a set menu, the stimulus of a random encounter, and a shared investment in making the venture a success.

Mrs Ferriss presided at one end of the table, overseeing four delicious courses, while her husband launched a panegyric on West Country cheeses.

The hotel has only six guest rooms, so the 14 places at table should always be enough. The owners are determined to resist the commercial pressures that tempt hotels to expand beyond the size that makes the system possible. According to Mr Ferriss, there has been only one occasion in five years at Maiden Newton when personalities clashed so seriously that dinner was spoilt.

Certainly we had a good time that evening. Holding forth perhaps rather too freely and cheerfully over the Blue Vinny, I was startled by a series of thumps on my shins and fell silent, supposing that my wife was kicking me under the table. What had I said? But it was only Wykeham, moving in to tidy up a fallen Bath Oliver.

GEORGE HILL

● Maiden Newton House is at Maiden Newton, Dorchester, Dorset DT2 0AA (0300 20336). Prices per person, which include breakfast and a four-course dinner, range from £65 to £82.

Country events

THIS WEEKEND

● Basing 1644 living history: English Civil War Society re-enactment of the royalist resistance of 1644, plus a tour of domestic and military life as it would have been in the garrison. Basing House, Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire (0256 467294). Today, first tour 9.30am, last 1.15pm. £2.

● Puffin cruises: Visit England's largest colony of cliff-nesting seabirds with an RSPB guide. Bridlington Harbour North Pier, Humberside. Today and next Saturday. Further information and booking 0522 535596.

● 1990 British Rose Festival: A must for all rose lovers. The Gardens of the Rose, Chiswell Green, Hertfordshire (0727 50461). Today, tomorrow, 10am-6pm, £4.50, under-16s free.

● Stars and Stripes Weekend: 400 American cars, live music. Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire (0565 54822). Today, tomorrow, 10am-6pm. £3, child £1, cars and occupants £1.30.

● Model Helicopter Rally: Competition flying and displays, Jaguar Drivers' Club rally, restaurant, Woburn Abbey, Woburn, Bedfordshire (0525 390666). Tomorrow, 10am, £2.50 per car.

● Southsea Carnival: Both days, a market, funfair and children's entertainers. Today only, 60 floats assemble on Southsea Common 3.30pm, carnival procession through the town from 6pm, disco 5.30-9.30pm followed by fireworks display. Southsea Common, Hampshire. Today and tomorrow from 9am, free.

● Medieval Country Fayre: Jousting tournament with the Knights of Nottingham, dog display team, strong man contest, Welsh National Children's Circus, jugglers, acrobats, stilt walkers and fireworks. Also fairground rides and stalls. The Castle, Margam Park, Port Talbot, South Wales. Today, 7.30pm, £2, child £1.50.

● The Marriage of True Minds: The words of Shakespeare and the music of Mozart with William Wray and David Ward on the piano. Bar and supper from 6pm. The Great Conservatory, Syon Park, Brentford, Middlesex. Today, tomorrow, 7.30pm, £7.50, child £3. Further information and booking 081-560 0881.

NEXT WEEK

● Shropshire Summer Antiques Fair: Mainly pre-1890 antiques including porcelain, paintings, pottery, 18th and 19th century furniture and cottage kitchenware. The Lion Hotel, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Tues-Thurs 11am-8pm, 6pm last day.

● Hampton Court Palace International Flower Show: First show of its kind ever held within the palace grounds. More than 500 exhibitors from UK and abroad, specialist rose marquee, scientific and educational sections, garden statuary and furniture and a large trade section. Floral birthday tributes to the Queen Mother. Restaurants. Rail ticket reductions from Network SouthEast. Fireworks on Saturday.

Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey. Wed-Sun 10am-6.30pm, 7.30pm last day. Rail visitors £8, child £5-15 £4, others £12, child 5-15 £3, under-5s free. Parking £8, free to disabled. Train and show tickets from most Network SouthEast stations, or on (081 741 5095).

JUDY FROSHAUGH

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& Briefly

Give plants a holiday

THE only thing to do with houseplants when you go away is to rely on the kindness of friends or neighbours — or a haphazard syphoning set-up in the sink. Water Store from Instore (DIY) is a polymer previously available only to professional growers, which can absorb up to 400 times its own weight of water and release it to plant roots as required. The granules are available in 60g sachets (enough for 30 8in pots) by mail order at £3.95 each plus 50p postage and packing, from PO Box 159, Beaconsfield, Bucks HP9 2PQ (0494 680888). A sample pack (sufficient for three 5in pots) is available free to any reader who writes with enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Better juice

SINCE the Alar in apples scare, many parents have been afraid to give their children apple juice. A new Organic Still English Apple Juice launched this month by Martlet Natural Foods comes exclusively from organically grown apples, with no artificial colour, flavour, added preservatives or sugar. It costs about £1.29 a litre from health food shops and some supermarkets.

Party tricks

IF YOUR little caped crusader wants a Batman theme party, or Dennis is your own menace's favourite cartoon character, all the party paraphernalia you need — including ready-wrapped pass-the-parcel games — is available from Frog Frolics. The items are all in the new Parties By Post catalogue (write to Frog Frolics at 123 Ifield Road, London SW10 9AR, or telephone 071-370 4358). Frog Frolics also offers a party planning service, and prices are not extortionate.

Stirred by Shaker

SIMPLE Shaker furniture, as designed and made by the 18th-century American fundamentalist sect, has been a huge style success. The French manufacturer Grange, widely stocked by furniture shops across Britain, now features a comprehensive Shaker range of tables, beds, cupboards, sideboards, chairs and occasional furniture in sycamore maple stained with cobalt blue, emerald green or grey. The collection is available to order from Arthur Sanderson of Berners Street, W1, and from Grange stockists.

Still swimming

FOR anyone who despairs of finding a swimsuit among the leftovers in the sales, a new Slix line arriving in the shops from this week offers a choice of fashionable one-piece styles and bikinis. Prices are from £38 for a bandeau bikini in a black and white Egyptian hieroglyphics print up to £65 for a black and gold sash-waisted one-piece. One of the smartest in the range is a square-necked navy one-piece (the waist is cut high on the leg) with a double row of brass buttons down the front, price £60. The new Slix line is available now at Selfridges, London W1, and in stores nationwide by August 1.

VICTORIA MCKEE

Amanada Atha lauds a laundry where, in an old-fashioned way, they wash, iron and repair nearly 22,000 items every day

Ironing out the washday blues

S taying at the Savoy is scarcely an everyday delight. When one does so, it is comforting to know that among all the other little items lavished on your every whim is a five-star laundry, which celebrates its seventieth anniversary this year. It has been operating on the same site and in much the same way since it started, give or take a few new machines.

The laundry is off Wandsworth Road — telegraphic address Unbleached London — behind a discreet sign saying "Savoy Hotel Laundry", next door to a shop which offers to steam clean your car for £17.50. Ron Davidson, the general manager of the laundry, is an enthusiast. He has been in the place for 19 years (there have been only five general managers altogether), and it is said he even counts sheets in his sleep. He has two concurrent operations: the "clients", that is the guests' shirts, socks and so on, and the "flat work" (sheets, napkins and so on). In fact, he has two of practically everything — two compressors, two boilers, a Rolls-Royce generator in case the electricity board lets him down; even two sources of water. Thames Water and an artesian well on the site. (The well was treated by a softening plant and used for washing all articles except silk and wool, which were washed in distilled water.) The show must go on. In fact, the place started for just this reason, as a reaction to the virtual impossibility of getting anything laundered during the first world war.

The second world war produced a similar spirit; as a result of firebombs the place was without a proper roof for three years and the staff had to wear overcoats while they worked. Nevertheless, they managed to attend to such little matters as General de Gaulle's dirty uniform, which was sent back in aluminium containers from the front.

The place has a Dickensian look. Indeed, what with the dust and pipes and greasy machines, it is a mystery how anything comes out clean at all. It does, though. There are "hot mushrooms" for knickers and boxer shorts, the latter, says Mr Davidson with a slight air of surprise, "being very popular just now". There is a "sock former", which looks like a row of upturned legs in a revue bar. This is for shaping socks to look like new when they come out of the wash instead of — well, you know how socks usually are. There is a collar former, a collar finisher, a collar blocker which dates from 1920, and I am not surprised to learn that there is a client who sends his stiff collars over from New York to be given the treat-

ment. Then there is a machine — sorry, two machines — like a giant sausage dog into which a hundred-weight or so of laundry is poured at one end and comes out washed at the other.

The interesting thing here is that when it comes out it is squashed quite flat, like a large, white pancake. "Moisture extraction using hydraulic pressure," Mr Davidson explains, "is both safer and more economical, and gentler on the linen, than spinning." This is something for the housewife to think about. You might also, in your more Cinderella-like moments, like to contemplate the fact that the laundry handles 70 to 75 tons of washing a week, which equals about eight million "pieces" a year.

All Savoy linen is actually linen, which is rare, even in five-star hotels. Most use cotton, and there are those in the company who wonder how long linen will last, now that Trusthouse Forte is the major shareholder. The linen is woven to Mr Davidson's specifications by factories in Switzerland, Italy and Ireland. There is a thread count of 74 x 66 per square inch, which is a lot of stitches, and the flax is a long staple fibre, as produced only in a 100 square-mile area on the Franco-Belgian border. This passion for top-quality linen is not because it lasts longer (although it does — a little), or because it is easier to work with (on the contrary), and certainly not because of cost — one double sheet would retail at about £150 — but because it looks nicer and is more pleasant to the touch. But don't worry if you don't like sleeping on it: Mr Davidson has a few percale sheets, and even flannelette, if you must, tucked away in a back room, although you cannot stipulate which country you want your linen to come from. That, Mr Davidson indicated, would be going just a little bit too far.

The laundry's current pride is a "sheet scanner", which has been developed in conjunction with a computer company. Five video cameras scrutinise each sheet very carefully as it passes by for signs of wear. The scanner can pick up holes the size of a pin head, and can even tell the embroidered corner saying "Claridges" (Claridges is part of the Savoy Group) is just that, and not merely another bluish. They are working on a similar machine for tablecloths, because you can sometimes get some funny things on them.

For special occasions ("royalty, really") the tablecloths are rolled on poles so that not one crease mars them — a fact which, I gathered, makes the Queen uneasy. I am not surprised: under

'Computer cameras scan sheets for tiny holes'



The way it was: a Savoy hotel laundress, neat as a pin herself, seeking perfection with a neckband ironer

ordinary starter's orders, the laundry can process 250 tablecloths an hour. Rolling them is five to the hour, and preparing for a state banquet can take all day.

So much for linen. The sharp end of the operation, so to speak, is the "client" stuff — shirts, knickers and so on, belonging to hotel guests. This is because the Savoy Group offers a six-hour service: you drop your shirt to the floor valet at 9.30 in the morning and it will arrive back cleaned, pressed and in perfect order in time for you to change for dinner. This calls for a deadline of 4pm, allowing one hour for transport and one for distribution within the hotel. Laundry is ferried from the plant back across the river in discreet, pale blue Mercedes lorries, with the Savoy coat of arms on the side and SHL under it.

At the laundry, no secrets are hidden. They know what is on,

who is in town tonight (or rather, last night), who split the soup, whose £15,000 frock is back in again to wear on television tomorrow, which film star likes his new clothes specially marked until they feel nice and worn, which international banker brings 60 silk shirts for cleaning at a time.

The staff in charge of ironing and finishing operations — 200 people of 22 different nationalities — have colour coding stuck up on a post above them: red for return on hanger, green for damaged, red and blue check for VIP/special instructions. Buttons are replaced automatically (it might be worth checking in for a night some time, to give all your belongings an overhaul), and among special instructions you may, for example, have your bathrobe embroidered with your initials.

Indeed, even as we looked, a worker was getting to grips with the problem of a customer who had ordered his initials in large green Gothic letters, but ordered the wrong characters. All in a day's work.

By now you will appreciate more than ever why one of the delights of staying in a five-star hotel is the linen, and why it never quite feels like that at home. There is the luxurious feeling of tucking knees under crisp, creaseless, pink tablecloths (note the art deco design with SBC — Savoy Berkeley Claridges — woven into it), or sliding into smooth, polished sheets, or returning from a hard day on the town to find 60 perfectly finished silk shirts waiting for you.

All this is pure joy — and isn't it nice to know that it gives Mr Davidson and his team so much satisfaction, too?

Those famed for their handiwork

THERE are some 80 to 100 domestic laundries still operating in Britain. The Textile Services Association has set up a Laundry Information Bureau (081-863 9178), which keeps a computerised list of member laundries and services.

● The Antea Laundry in Marlborough Street, Andover, Hampshire (0264 52815) covers Marlborough, Salisbury, Basingstoke and surrounding areas. All bed and table linen is hand-folded; monogrammed or frilled sheets are topped up with hand ironing. Shirts, blouses and dresses are hand-finished. They also launder stiff collars, horse blankets, church linen, mess dress and hunting apparel. Prices: standard sheet, £1.20; pillow case, 80p; tablecloths from £1.20; napkins 77p; teacloths 65p; shirt £1.55; soft dress shirt £3.85; stiff dress shirt £5.00.

● Blossom and Broom at 407 Green Street, Upton Park, London E13 (081-552 1231) takes domestic laundry at its shops in Holland Park and Regent's Park; weekly collection and delivery service covers much of London. It offers stiff collar and starch work, hand finishing where necessary, laundering of antique lace and renovation of collars and cuffs. Sheet, £1.50; pillow case, 90p; tablecloths, £1.50 to £5.00; 75p; towels from 70p; teacloths 60p; shirts £1.50; soft dress shirt £2.75; stiff dress shirt £3.00.

● Jones of Belgrave has its head office at 10 Post Street, London SW1 (071-235 1101) but runs a collection and delivery service in most London postal areas. Domestic laundry takes ten days; shirts four to five. Shirts are hand ironed when damp. Sheet, £3.55; pillow case, £2.50; napkins £1.85; tablecloths from £1.95 per sq yd; towels from £1.50; teacloths £1.70; shirts, £3.30; soft dress shirt from £5.45; stiff dress shirt £7.95.

● The Wolverhampton Steam Laundry, 150 Sweetman Street, Wolverhampton (0902 20622) has a weekly collection and delivery service covering most of the West Midlands. Stiff collars are accepted by post. Sheet, £1.16; pillow case, 72p; towels 79p; napkins 55p; tablecloths from £1.15; teacloths 40p; shirts £1.35; stiff dress shirt £2.89.

● The Gloucester Laundry Company, 109 Findlay Street, Motherwell, Strathclyde (0698 63032) serves the west of Scotland. It will also launder horse blankets, clergymen's vestments and church pew covers. Sheet, 82p; pillow case, 40p; towels 44p to 52p; napkins 32p; teacloths 34p; tablecloths from 85p; shirts, 95p; soft dress shirts £1.80.

● The Paragon Laundry, 210 Hatherley Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire (0242 239181) has branches which offer with a weekly collection and delivery service in the south-west of England. Hand-finishing is 25 per cent extra. Sheet, £1.01; pillow case, 52p; towels from 53p; napkins 47p; tablecloths from 71p; shirts, £1.01; soft dress shirt £2.00; stiff dress shirt £2.27.

Events In Town

THIS WEEKEND

● City of London festival: Three-week music festival begins tomorrow at various venues from the Tower of London and Livery Halls to St Paul's (opening service 11am). Choral, orchestral, classical and chamber performances, and many free lunchtime performances, including jazz at Guildhall Yard, garden readings and talks at the Museum of London and Broadgate Arena. City of London, July 8-25. Brochure and bookings. Box Office, St Paul's churchyard, London EC4 (071-248 4360).

● London youth games: Under-21s from 33 boroughs compete in 32 different events and 25 sports. Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, London SE20 (081-778 0131). Today, tomorrow, free.

● Bexley festival: Fifteen days of entertainment begin today with a family funfair at Danson Park. A carnival parade through the town from 2pm, family roller-skating at Crooks Log sports centre 5-7pm. Tomorrow, family funfair, aerobathon fitness day at Crooks Log, afternoon cycle race through town, and two guided walks, at Chalk Wood, meet 2pm, car park at end of Parsonage Lane, and at Hall Place — discover the formal gardens and arboretum — meet 3.30pm, car park.

● Bexley, Bexleyheath, Kent, Information and bookings. Box Office, Civic Offices, Broadway, Bexleyheath (081-303 7777 x2084).

● Eastbourne Coucours D'elégance: Veteran, vintage and classic cars plus slide shows, live music and family entertainment. Western Lawns, Eastbourne. Today, noon-6pm, free.

● River Carnival and Raft Race: Jolly annual event of more than 80 rafts with the theme of "European Tourism". Charity stalls and entertainments on the banks. River Dee, Chester, Cheshire. Tomorrow, 10.15am, free.

● Cheltenham International festival of music: Fringe events at today's opening include jazz in Imperial Gardens at noon, street

parade from 2pm, open-air cello, the Promenade from 6pm, torchlight procession from the Promenade 9.45pm, followed by fireworks in Sandford Park, 10.15pm. All events free. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, full programme and booking. Box Office, Town Hall, Imperial Square, Cheltenham (0242 523690).

● Motor cycle day: Kick-start competitions, demonstration cycling, fan mini-bike rides for children and road safety displays by West Yorkshire police. Greenhead Park, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, today.

NEXT WEEK

● The Cheapside Hoard: More than 100 items from the magnificent collection of Jacobean jewellery, re-displayed in the Early Stuart Gallery with the history of the treasure, its contents and how it was discovered described. Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2 (071-600 3699), from Tues. Tues-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2pm-6pm, free.

● Lloyds Bank young theatre challenge: Second year of the acclaimed festival in which 12 school and youth theatre groups, chosen from 200 productions seen by the Royal National Theatre throughout the British Isles perform. Certificates presented by leading actors and playwrights. Olivier Theatre, National Theatre, Southbank, London SE1 (Box office 071-928 2252). Tues, Wed, Thurs, from 7pm, £5.50, under-18s £3. Some plays less suitable for very young audiences, for guidance ring 071-261 9808.

● The Royal Tournament: 100th anniversary of the largest show of its kind in the world, mounted by the armed forces in aid of service charities. Highlights include pagentry, massed bands, the King's Troop and the Royal Navy. Earls Court Exhibition Centre, Warwick Road, London SW3. (Box office 071-373 8141). Wed until July 28. Weekdays 2-30pm and 7-15pm, weekends 7-30pm, from 5p, child £3.

Obsessions: Sue Timney

Black and white and colourful

THE textile design company Timney Fowler is famous for its graphic black and white designs which appear on clothing, furniture and accessories around the world.

Behind the designs is a woman of equally striking contrast — Sue Timney, who has worn nothing but black and white herself for 15 years, and goes for the same clean, clear, classic lines that she uses in her work. Whether it is life imitating art or art imitating life she is not quite sure.

Ms Timney celebrates her fortieth birthday today with a party in the elegantly decorated home (in black and white, of course) which she shares with her personal and professional partner, Grahame Fowler, and their three young children, plus her teenage daughter. Naturally she will be wearing black and white, her long black hair pulled tightly back into the plaited ponytail which has also become a personal style signature.

Just as with her fabrics — "I never stand still, just explore a small area very intensely" — so with her dress. "It may seem repetitive, but I will always vary the way I wear it, the accessories I choose. I would never wear the same outfit again and again with the same accessories, like some women do, and I never know until I get up in the morning what I'm going to wear that day. It's all a question of mood."

She could not even say what she would be wearing for her birthday celebration. But for her photograph she put on black Joseph trousseurs ("I don't buy my trousseurs anywhere else") and a Timney Fowler for Go silk shirt, available from her King's Road shop and also from Joseph stores. She buys a large proportion of her extensive



Graphic choice Sue Timney in one of her black-and-white silk designs

wardrobe from Joseph, which also stocks clothing made from Timney Fowler fabric. "We have a mutual appreciation society," she says.

She never throws anything out, so has hundreds of clothes, some dating from her plain black days, "long before the rest of the world was wearing black". In fact, she was so annoyed when the rest of the fashion world adopted her passion for black that she rebelled — by adding white.

"It's always easy to look elegant in black and white," she says. "And I'll add a flash of colour with jewellery — old fifties pieces in particular. I've got a lot of early Ken Lanes. When you wear your hair pulled back you can really wear quite extravagant earrings."

rebelled violently against her mother's stark, graphic style by going through a determinedly pink and frilly phase. But just lately she's been seen in spotted or striped black and white, like her mother.

Could she ever conceive of changing the personal style that has become almost as celebrated as her work? "Who knows?" she says. "I don't have such a closed mind about it. But there would have to be a pretty good reason for it."

"Limiting myself to black and white and keeping the same hairstyle mean that getting dressed each day doesn't get in the way of my thoughts. It enables me to get on with my life, and my work," she adds.

VICTORIA MCKEE

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Showtime for Rattle and Brum

Changing face

When Simon Rattle was appointed principal conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra nearly ten years ago, Sir Adrian Boult asked him if there was any sign of the new concert hall he had been promised when he had conducted the orchestra in the 1920s.

Next April, only a little over 60 years late, Birmingham's new 2,000-seat Symphony Hall will be ready, and the signs are that the wait has been well worth while. The hall is part of the city's new £150 million, EC-backed International Convention Centre, and will build on the success of the National Exhibition Centre in promoting Birmingham as a centre for conferences and trade exhibitions. Bookings already stretch well into the 1990s.

Based on research into the needs of conference planners, it consists of 11 halls of various sizes clustered around a glazed public hall leading to the canal side. The design, by Percy Thomas Partnership and Ranton Howard Wood Levin (who won the vote by a whisker from Richard Rogers), has been much criticised as being dated and ugly, embodying the city's penchant for combining big gestures with minimum aesthetic sensitivity. Sadly, the general standard of post-war architecture in the city centre is so dismal that even a mediocre building stands out. At least the pale grey granite exterior gives an almost ethereal air to its massive walls. A £700,000 budget has been agreed for integrated works of art, including a neon sculpture by Ron Maseldeen, based on exotic birds, but judgment on how the internal spaces work must wait until next spring when the first delegates arrive for the International Vending Conference and Exhibition.

To its credit, the city made the concert hall's acoustic quality its priority, and the New York specialist Artec, whose Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Centre in Dallas opened to international attention last year, was brought in. Artec's design combines a solidly built traditional format with modern technology — retractable curtains, reverberation chamber and an acoustic canopy suspended above the stage — which allow the acoustics to be tuned for a wide range of music.

Birmingham is getting excellent value for money, because for less than twice the Dallas budget it is getting 11 halls rather than one. Being part of a larger project has shielded the concert hall from cost-cutting. As Artec's Nick Lowards Edwards says: "Everything we designed is going in — and that's very unusual."

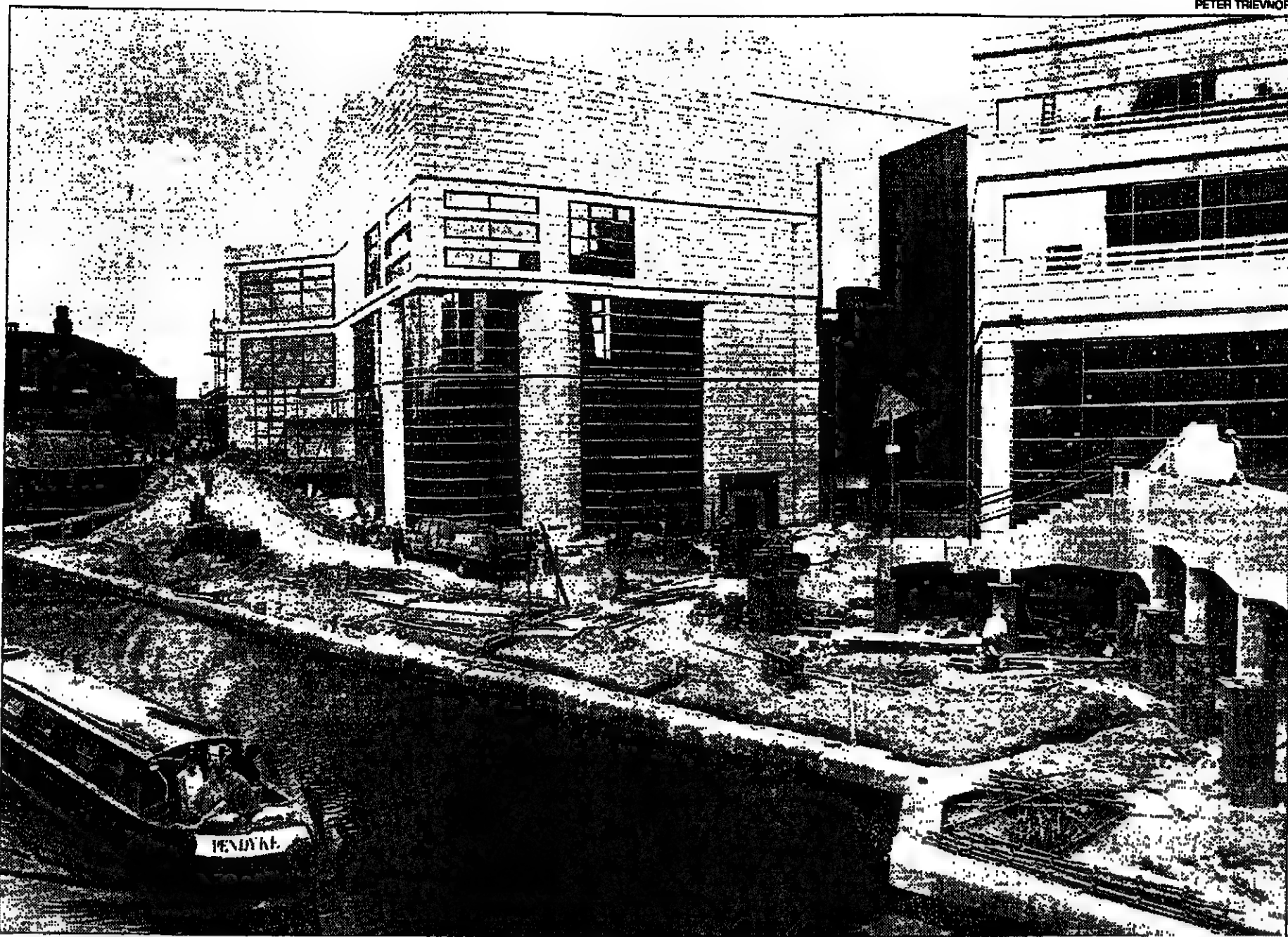
One of the first problems was the main Birmingham-Wolverhampton railway line in a tunnel beneath the site. Trains are clearly audible during performances in the nearby Repertory Theatre. The solution was to isolate the concert hall from the rest of the complex and mount it on rubber bearings.

The auditorium is spectacularly high but surprisingly intimate in feeling because of the "wrapped round" styling of the balconies. If the stage extension is used, the conductor will be in the exact centre of the audience.

Among the first orchestral visitors will be the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, Czech Philharmonic and Leningrad Philharmonic.

TERRY GRIMLEY

● The author is arts editor of The Birmingham Post.



Preparing for times of glory: Birmingham's long-awaited, and much criticised, £150 million conference centre and 2,000 seat symphony hall, due for completion next spring

Walk: Saffron Walden, Essex

BEGIN at the Market Place, overlooked by the Town Hall and the Italianate Corn Exchange, now a public library and art centre. The best building is the neo-Tudor Barclays Bank, built by Eden Nesfield in 1874. There is also a drinking fountain, shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Turn down Market Street and right into Butcher Row, which follows the line of one of the medieval rows and leads to Mercer Row, at the end of which is Cross Street (1) and a timber-frame building, the Corner Cupboard gift shop, with 500-year-old shop windows, much restored but genuine. Turn left into this narrow street and at the bottom cross George Street and carry on into Gold Street, where there are handsome redbrick houses with Georgian fronts, colour-washed cottages, overhanging jetties with carved timbers, and the town's speciality, partering — plastered walls with incised geometrical patterns or raised mouldings.

At Dolphin House, on the right, patterns are picked out in black on pink wash, with a golden leaping dolphin. Further on there are several cottages covered in attractive patterned partering.

At the bottom of Gold Street turn right into the wide, elegant High Street, lined with much-loved plane trees and period houses, including high Victorian Gothic at numbers 61-63. Stucco is favoured on the Georgian buildings, as at the stylish No 73.

Before turning right into King Street, view the Post Office, a handsome building of 17th century origins, with unfortunate

first-floor french windows. On the corner is the Cross Keys pub (2), which has had its roof raised and its timbers unnecessarily blackened. A courtyard off King Street to the left has much partering. At the Corn Exchange turn left and climb Market Hill. At the top is the most spectacular display of partering anywhere. The Old Sun Inn (3), with its long range of gables, is decorated all over with 17th century partering, including a large-scale illustration of the East Anglian carter Tom Hickthrift fighting the Wisbech Giant. Oliver Cromwell is said to have stayed here, but now it is a shop.

TURN left into Church Street, passing the magnificent 193ft spire of St Mary's, and the pretty row of cottages leading up to it. At the end of the street turn right into Bridge Street. The handsome Saffron Hotel (4) is yellow, in honour of the mustard plant that once made the town rich. Further up, a fine old house called The Close (5) has an unusual "spider window".

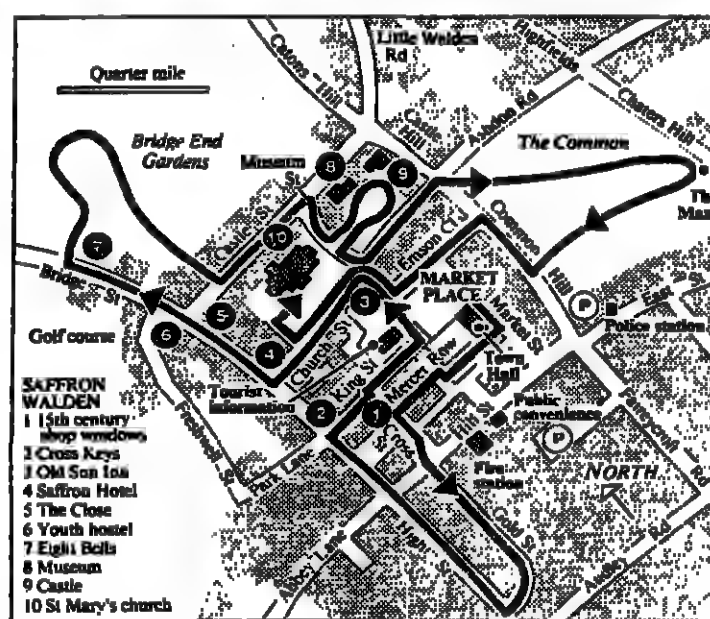
On the left, at the corner of Myddylton Close, is the most impressive of the town's timber-frame buildings (6). Once a 15th century house, then a maltings and now a youth hostel, it has oak, oriel windows, jettied upper floor and a long, tiled roof. On the right is the old Eight Bells Inn (7), and a view of the pink and cream cottages which make a beautiful end to the town. Just after the inn is Bridge End Gardens, a survivor of early Victorian garden design. Tour the park at leisure, and follow the path out on to Castle Street. Turn left, then, passing more displays of

partering and colour-washing, right into Museum Street.

The Museum (8), standing on a green beside the lumpish remains of the Castle (9), combines local history with a little of everything else. At the foot of Museum Street turn left into Church Street and continue to the Common. Walk across, bearing right, and have a look at the extraordinary turf maze, recently recut, and of obscure origin.

Finally, retrace your steps, cross Common Hill and turn left into Emson Close. This takes you back on to Market Hill, where a right and left will lead you up to the church (10), a noble, lofty Perpendicular building, and one of the largest and most beautiful churches in Essex.

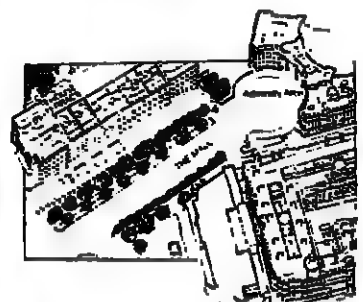
NIGEL ANDREW



Look down on London

LONDON is a maze, often baffling to the explorer on the ground, but comprehensible at a glance in a bird's-eye view. For those visitors who find a conventional street-map a confusing abstraction, a new guide may open up pathways through the urban wilderness. The 3-D London guide is a book of drawings of London as it might appear from a balloon drifting 1,500ft above the spires and penthouses.

The drawings are based on a specially-commissioned aerial photographic survey. A team of seven technical illustrators working for Irwin Technical spent 1,000 hours adapting the aerial perspectives to the pattern of a street-plan, adapting the photographs to the isometric projection, which looks like a helicopter's view but depicts features in the



distance on the same scale as those in the foreground.

"This is the first guide book I know of which has been based on the isometric principle," says Andrew Duncan, publishing director of Duncan Petersen, the company which set up the project. "The idea of a book where you can see each neighbourhood at a glance, with a key to restaurants and places of interest on the same page, is new, I think."

Preparing the book was a skilled and costly process, and the £25.00 project was made possible only because the company was able to set up package agreements in advance with overseas publishers, who agreed to shoulder a share of the costs and to produce versions in translation for their own markets.

The book is not a full substitute for a conventional street guide, because it identifies only major streets by name, and covers only the main areas of interest to tourists. But it conveys a clear impression of the characters of different neighbourhoods, and often presents unexpected perspectives on familiar buildings like Westminster Cathedral.

GEORGE HILL

● 3-D London, Robert Nicholson Publications, 116 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN, price £9.95

Help: Marie Gottlieb, antiques hunter

Ferreting out the rare bits

TO MANY people "antiquing" is a sport. The chase is all, the buying obsessive, until every cranny in the home is crammed with finds.

To others, tramping around antique shops looking for just the right bergère suite or ladder-backed chair seems tedious and time-consuming.

For these people, Marie Gottlieb is a godsend. No piece is too big or too small for her to consider finding, whether it is a decorative screw for an art deco lamp or an 18th century bedroom suite selling for hundreds of thousands of pounds.

She does not charge for the search, sending colour photographs of items she thinks her customers might be looking for, and arranging purchase and delivery. The final price, however, includes her finding fee of about 15 per cent, plus VAT.

"I always tell people the final price," she says, "because they will accept that. Otherwise they don't think of the trouble you have been to, and don't feel you should get a penny for all your work."

Many prospective customers have turned out to be time-wasters, she says, even though she has found them what appears to be the perfect piece. She never spends her own money buying an expensive item as a speculation. "That would be suicide. People are too fickle. They must see the piece first, and agree to buy it."



Smile of success: antique-hunter Marie Gottlieb with one of her finds

Although she usually ensures the items she searches out are in good condition, she always recommends a personal inspection.

Mrs Gottlieb started hunting down antiques for other people ten years ago, after her four children had grown up.

She keeps her own art deco stall at Alfie's antique market in Church Street, London NW8, specialising in furniture from about 1918 to 1940, but will ferret for anything from any period from her sources within and beyond Alfie's market. She also knows of firms which can reproduce pieces to specification for people who cannot wait for the real thing.

"One lady asked me to help with a piece for which she had been searching for ten years," she says. "It was a statue she wanted to make into a lamp-base, and she didn't care whether it was antique

or reproduction, but it had to have a lady and some children and a tree in just the right configuration, and had to be black, or be able to be painted black. I suggested she might want to have one made up, although I said I would keep an eye out for one."

Successful searches include finding a bergère suite for the style editor of a magazine, an extra-large magnifying glass, a Fifties refrigerator and an 18th century reclining chair with a footstool. She is looking for a battered red leather sofa for a well-known restaurant in the West End.

Before offering her search service as a business, she did it informally. She bought an art deco bedroom suite for one client and refurbished a flat in the South of France for a former MP, now a member of the House of Lords.

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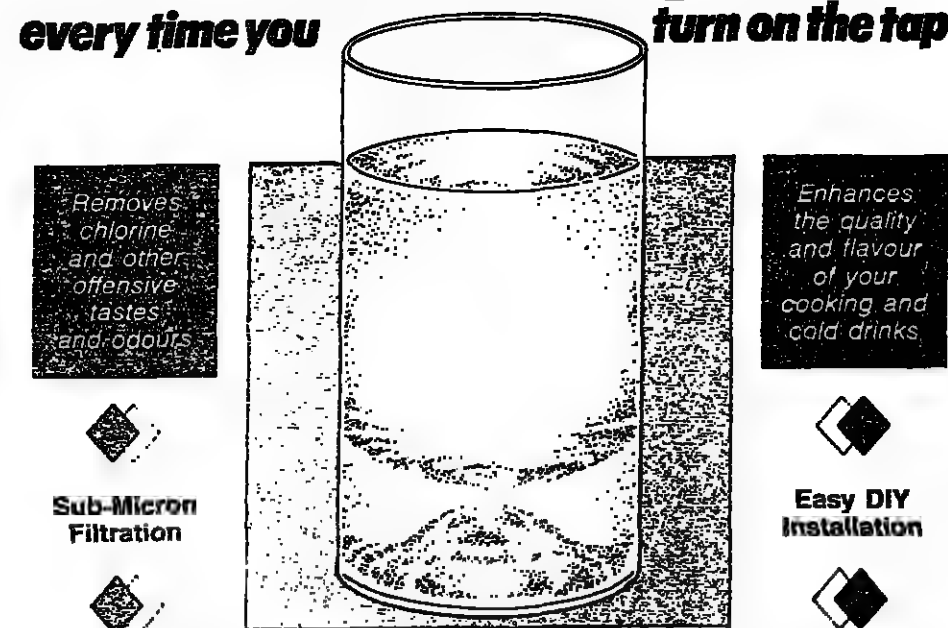
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The riddle of the Nazi hoard

A treasure trove of European art vanished in 1940. Now a court case in New York could mean it will reappear on the world's markets

The stars of last week's Old Master drawings auctions were names which have not always shone in the artistic firmament. They include Hans Bol, whose *Landscape with the story of Venus and Adonis* fetched the top price of £308,000 at Sotheby's sale, and Hans Hoffmann, whose rendition of two squirrels was sold to Leggatt Brothers for £528,000 at Christie's.

Experts talked about widening the public's awareness of genius they had never noticed before, while cynics said this approach resulted from desperation. The fact is that due to the magnet effect of the world's museums in the past, and the increasingly fierce heritage laws in Europe, there are not enough great Old Masters around to make a market.

How the auctioneers would like to get their hands on some first division works — a crisply executed Dürer, perhaps, or a sensuous Veronese.

Things may soon change, however, depending on the outcome of a case brought in a New York federal court by The Netherlands government against the octogenarian American collector and philanthropist, Ian Woodner. The Dutch are suing for the recovery of a drawing which was, until the second world war, part of the Franz Koenigs collection.

Appropriated by the Nazis in 1940 and removed to the Staatliche Gemäldegalerie in Dresden in 1942, the collection disappeared in mysterious circumstances after Soviet forces captured the city in 1945.

Mr Woodner says he bought the drawing, *Virgin and Child* by the early 16th-century German artist Hans Baldung Grien, on the open market in 1984 in good faith.

If he wins and gets a precedent, parts of the missing collection, currently estimated to be worth £50 million, could appear at the world's auctions. Among them are names to make the heart beat faster: Veronese, Titoretto, Tiepolo, Rubens, Rembrandt, Poussin, and Cézanne.

The tale of the missing Koenigs collection is a familiar one to a Europe from which, during the second world war, more than three million artworks were displaced.

An important part is played by Hans Posse, Hitler's official art collector, who scoured the Third Reich on behalf of the projected "Führer" museum. Holland fell to Germany in May 1940, and by June 26 Posse had arrived. Soon he had acquired nearly 500 drawings from the Koenigs collection.



From the Koenigs collection: Hans Baldung Grien's *Virgin and Child*, subject of a court hearing, Holbein's *Portrait of a Boy*, now claimed by Holland, and Titoretto's *Study After a Bronze Statue*, still at large



owned by the Jewish banker who, facing difficult times, had recently sold it to the industrialist and coal merchant D.G. van Beuningen. Posse had his acquisitions transferred to Germany where they were stored in a castle until Germany's surrender in May 1945 to the Soviet forces. The drawings were then moved to another castle, which the Soviets left unattended shortly before March 1946, and a veil descends. Witnesses who visited the castle

soon afterwards spoke of finding abandoned mounts which indicated some drawings had been hastily removed. There was a rumour that others had been burned. "Everything is possible," said Dr Albert Elen, a historian involved in The Netherlands' claim.

Soldiers or anyone else, he said, might have taken the drawings without an idea of their value, folded them up and put them in a pocket. Later, they might have

been thrown away. "I am sure we will not get all the 491 missing drawings back," he said.

He is convinced, however, that the bulk of the collection is safe. "Some are in Russian museums, while others are in private collections."

On arrival in London, the Dutch government in exile issued edicts voiding all transactions involving the Nazis. In 1945 they set up the Foundation for Dutch Artistic Property to deal with the

recovery of all illegally removed works of art, but it was not until the late 1980s that The Netherlands took concerted action, producing a bumper catalogue last December written by Dr Elen titled "Missing Old Master Drawings from the Franz Koenigs collection". Forty per cent of the works are illustrated. Here are the true greats, so missed by the present art market.

Dutch efforts have so far led to two successes. In 1987 32 drawings, including a magnificent Dürer, were returned to The Netherlands by East Germany. Dutch officials believe East Germans may have acted because the Print Room in Dresden was about to publish a catalogue of its own missing drawings. In 1988, more importantly, The Netherlands retrieved an Ambrosius Holbein drawing brought into the British Museum for identification. It was recognised as a Koenigs piece by the museum expert, John Rowlands, who informed the Dutch authorities. A court order was obtained while the Dutch claim was considered, and in April 1988 the High Court in London ruled in favour of The Netherlands. Dr Elen took the drawing home.

Proving less simple is the case of the Woodner drawing, which is understood to have appeared on the market in the mid-Eighties. In papers filed with the New York court, Mr Woodner's lawyers claim he bought the Baldung Grien in good faith, adding: "The Netherlands never acquired title or possession of the Baldung drawing for value, or otherwise."

Dr Elen insists that "the Germans paid a lot of money of course. 1.4 million Dutch guilders, or £410,000, but they paid it with Dutch guilders and they got them by changing worthless German reichsmarks, so in effect the Dutch central bank paid the bill."

His report says: "However legal the transactions might seem, the Germans in many cases forced owners to sell their works of art. In principle this does not differ from confiscation."

Although the London case sets a precedent in "The Netherlands" favour, there have been cases in New York which do quite the opposite. The most notable example was over a painting by Monet looted at the end of the war, sold by the art dealers Wildenstein in 1957 and claimed in the 1980s by a German woman.

At first the woman was awarded possession of the painting. But the ruling was reversed on appeal.

Review

Top drawer: The Badminton Cabinet which fetched £8.58 million at Christie's, King Street, thereby breaking the world record for furniture. Removed after two and a half centuries from Badminton House in Gloucester by the Duke of Beaufort.

Biggest flop: Sotheby's "highly important" painting of a hare by the Prague artist Hans Hoffmann, which failed to sell at Sotheby's Old Master sale. Estimate £2 million to £3 million. Unsold at £1.1 million.

Master touch: Record for a German picture at £4.84 million, when a double portrait by Lucas Cranach the Elder sold anonymously yesterday at Christie's in London.

Price bust: Record for any English bust when that of Alexander Pope by the French-born, British-based 18th century sculptor Roubiliac sold for £935,000.

Top gun: Highest price for the Visser collection of antique guns at Sotheby's: £67,100 (estimate £35,000 to £50,000) for a rare Alsatian double-barrelled wheel-lock pistol from the Sedan, circa 1600. The sale totalled £1 million, considerably less than forecast.

Preview

MONDAY July 9

Sotheby's presses on with a controversial sale of fragmentary Cycladic marble sculptures, despite claims by a leading archaeologist that they were looted from an island in the Aegean 30 years ago (estimate, £800 for a single leg to £12,000 to £15,000 for heads).

TUESDAY July 10

A series of British art sales starts with portrait miniatures at Christie's King Street. A group of 54 miniature buttons features portraits-cum-caricatures of famous personalities from the French revolution, including *Le Roi* himself (six lots, estimated at £2,000 to £4,000).

WEDNESDAY July 11

British paintings at Sotheby's, and the only existing full-scale portrait of the great musician Paganini, by the relatively unknown George Patten (estimate £80,000 to £100,000). Highest price likely for a lively portrait of the Irishman George Fitzgerald, watching one of his sons fly a kite, by the German-born artist John Zoffany (upper estimate £600,000). Relatively poor man's fare in the form of 18th and 19th-century drawings and watercolours in the afternoon, with the occasional price splash, including *Turner Interior of St Peter's Basilica* (£80,000 to

£120,000), and two recently discovered paintings by the great British watercolourist Thomas Girtin (up to £200,000 each). Fine antiquities at Christie's King Street include a marble head, formerly dismissed as a decorative stone on a grass verge, and now catalogued as a Roman portrait head of Antonius Pius, circa 138 BC (£40,000).

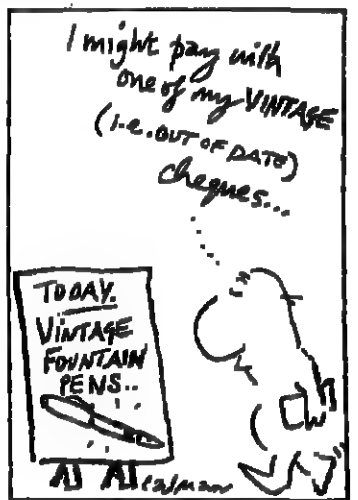
THURSDAY July 12

Another, superior Zoffany portrait, this time of the Colmore family (£2 million to £3 million), at Christie's King Street British Pictures sale. The recent Joseph Wright of Derby exhibition at the Tate Gallery has drawn his tranquil interpretation of *Vesuvius from Posillipo*, dated 1788, to auction (£800,000 to £1.2 million).

FRIDAY July 13

Bonhams Chelsea risks a sale of vintage fountain pens on this unpropitious date, while Christie's South Kensington offers minor decorative arts from 1850 to the present day. Old Master exhibitions: Italian and the Italianate at Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox until July 20, featuring the *Adoration of the Magi*, by Carlo Dolci. Master drawings offered by the Munich dealer Katrin Bellinger at Harari & Johns, includes an unpublished sheet from the so-called *Mannheim sketchbook* by the great German Romantic painter, Caspar David Friedrich.

Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (071-493 8080); Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (071-839 9060), and



85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (071-581 7611); Phillips, 101 New Bond Street, London W1 (071-639 6602); Bonhams Chelsea, 65/69 Lots Road, London SW10 (071-351 7111); Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox, 38 Bury Street, St James's, London SW1Y (071-930 6422); Harari & Johns, 12 Duke Street, St James's, SW1 (071-839 3024).

Portrait

The new China syndrome

LO CH'ING is a lone soul within contemporary Chinese culture, because he is an iconoclast. In his works, the Taiwanese painter overturns the centuries-old scholar-painter tradition; in his words he questions the market prospects of more conventional colleagues whose paintings fetch far more than his.

He is in London for his first British exhibition, where, on immaculate painted scrolls, can be found all the venerable techniques and grammar of Chinese tradition. Starting at the age of 13, Lo Ch'ing had an orthodox apprenticeship like the best of them: reading the required 10,000 books and travelling 10,000 miles. But he has also added some strange new elements.

Asphalt roads streak through idyllic countryside, while a military sign warns intruders to keep out. A parasol and handbag dangle abandoned on a tree, their once demure owners apparently having taken up active pursuits. Tao Hsueyuan, or Peach Blossom Spring, a traditional beauty spot near Huanan, is criss-crossed with fences and picnic tables, in readiness for the tourists.

Lo Ch'ing is trying to reconcile the fundamental changes he perceives in his culture, while using tradition



Shattering China's tradition: Lo Ch'ing mixes startling new images with the old

to swinging, surreal effect. The most irrelevant, and incidentally, humorous images come in a series titled *Find the Recluse?*, in which he challenges the contemporary viewer to find the classic wise man/artist in today's world.

"Nowadays it is impossible to be a recluse. Wherever you go is full of tourists or technology," he says. The only true "recluses," he believes, are nuclear weapons, which "hide themselves in the most untouched places, the mountains." In this series, he takes the artist's seal, or signature — a sacrosanct detail in traditional Chinese painting — and liberates it from its usual position within a poem at the painting's edge. He turns it into a monogram bearing the letters UFO, floating sac-

reliously into the picture space. In one painting (above), it does an acrobatic stunt on a branch.

"Individuality is emphasised in an industrial society, so I have made the seal move from its traditional position," Lo Ch'ing says. His detractors reply: "How can you possibly put the seal there? It is something a lunatic would do."

HE has little time for the old guard, now in their eighties and nineties, who cleave to the old styles. The worst culprit, he says, are the communist Chinese. "The first thing they did was re-establish the lost traditions, changing the name of the imperial art academy to the people's academy. But the system is exactly the same."

Within the context of the art

market, Lo Ch'ing cannot compete with the 90-year-old traditional artist Lin Fengmian, whose works can sell for up to £36,000. "My patrons are under 45: lawyers, architects, young doctors, who pay between £1,200 and £3,000 per painting."

But the millennium, he believes, will bring a reversal in their respective fortunes. "I think there will be an astonishing re-evaluation of the painters who are now commanding high prices." Their techniques are admirable, he says, but their ideology is grounded in the 19th century.

Lo Ch'ing's paintings are on sale at the Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, 33 Gordon Square, London WC1 (071-837 3909). Mondays to Fridays, until August 3.

Golfing memorabilia

Nibbling at mashie niblicks

AS golf fanatics prepare to converge on the Royal and Ancient at St Andrews for the British Open Championship on July 19, an elite handful are brushing up their plus-fours, traditional scarlet jackets and antique wooden clubs for an altogether more colourful competition at the nearby Crail golf course. They are taking part in the British Golf Collectors' Society Open Gathering.

The players striding on to the green on July 18 will include a south London businessman in the persona of Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, a 19th century champion. All clubs made after 1920 are banned. Most competitors will come in period costume.

This is a hobby with the triple appeal of sport, exhibitionism, and investment. The market has gained

astonishing momentum in less than ten years. Clubs can fetch thousands and bags alone can be £100. Nowonder Christie's, Sotheby's and Phillips all hold auctions to coincide with the Open.

The most sought-after pieces are the long-nosed clubs from master makers some with resounding Scottish names, such as the McEwan family, and Tom Morris, or Old Tom, as he was called, of St Andrews. A prime example could fetch up to £10,000.

Last year the record was broken at Christie's when a dealer paid £55,000 for a "rake" iron, whose fork-like cast iron head was used to extricate the ball from the undergrowth.

Also in demand, by a growing following which ranges from Europe to Japan, are

"feathery" golf balls, made of leather and stuffed with feathers. Christie's offers a "fine and unused" example by Allan Robertson, estimated at £3,000 to £5,000. The top price for such desirables is £7,500; Christie's ball cost £26p in 1840 when new.

Because demand exceeds supply, a market has developed at St Andrews for reproductions and Barry Kerr works full-time making 19th century-style clubs. A three-club set mounted on mahogany costs £300.

Golf and sporting memorabilia auctions: July 16, Sotheby's at Loretto School, Musselburgh (031-653 6904). July 17, Phillips, 65 George Street Edinburgh (031-225 2260). July 20, Christie's, Strathgrym Estate St Andrews, next to the Royal and Ancient course (0334 78962).

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BBC 1

- 6.40 Open University:** Introduction to Pure Maths - Conics 7.05 Geometric Topology - Covering Surfaces
- 7.30 Playdays:** Fun for the very young. Today's story is Pam Ayres's *Pogo and the Train Ride* (7.50 Muppet Babies (r))
- 8.15 The 8.15 from Manchester:** Early weekend energy and mayhem for children, with Ross King and Charlotte Hindle. Squeaky clean Jason Donovan does nothing to blemish his reputation in the studio, the Mock Turtles play live and the winner of the young astronaut competition is announced. And watch out for the chainsaw juggling skills of the freestyle animal-less circus Archais 10.52 Weather
- 10.55 Grandstand** introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up is (subject to alteration): 11.00 Cricket: the opening session of the third day's play of the third Test at Edgbaston between England and New Zealand; 1.00 News; 1.05 Motor Racing: the Esso British Touring Car championship; 1.30 Tennis: live coverage from Wimbledon of the ladies' singles final between Martina Navratilova, bidding for her ninth singles title, and Zina Garrison, appearing in her first grand slam final
- 5.05 News** with Laurie Mayer. Weather 5.15 Regional News and Sport
- 5.20 That's Showbusiness:** Mike Smith blandly presents the somewhat tedious and simple quiz with team captain Kenny Everett and Gloria Hunniford joined by Barry Cryer, Dillie Keane, Karl Howman and Wendy Richard. (Ceefax)

BBC 2

- 6.50 Open University:** Maths Foundation Course - Conics 7.15 Social Work in the Inner City 7.40 Geography: Deserts
- 8.05 Computing:** Building a Spreadsheet 8.30 An Everyday Story of Industrial Folk 8.55 India: Space for Education 9.20 Magnetic Circuits 9.45 Measure for Measure Workshop 10.10 Images: Viewing the Invisible 10.35 State and Society: Poland 11.00 A Matter of Course 11.25 Evolution: Adaptive Radiation 11.50 OBS Explanatory: Mastering Management 12.15 Which Test To Use 12.40 Ferraro: Planning the Ideal City 1.05 Power to the People? 1.30 Return to Figurative Art 1.55 Seville: Gateway to the Indies 2.20 Third World Studies: United We Stand?
- 2.45 Mahabharat:** Episode 13 of the 91-part dramatisation of the Indian epic poem, King Kansa discovers that Devaki's infant son, who is destined to be his murderer, is alive, and sends Poona to kill him. Not knowing that Poona has failed in her mission, the king is lured into a false sense of security. In Hindi with English subtitles
- 3.25 The Sky at Night:** Our Daylight Star. Patrick Moore talks to the British Astronomical Association's Bruce Hearn about supernovas, some of which can currently be observed by the attentive amateur (r)
- 3.45 Cricket and Tennis:** Tony Lewis and Helen Rollison introduce coverage of today's top sporting events - the third day's play in the third Test between England and New Zealand at Edgbaston, with commentary from Richie Benaud and Jack Bennell

- 5.50 The Les Dennis Laughter Show:** Recycled humour, done without panache, by Les, Lisa Maxwell and Martin Daniels. (Ceefax)
- 6.20 Takeover Bid:** Another sign of the times-gameshow, where getting prizes is easy, but keeping them is hard. Bruce Forsyth keeps score with the help of Claire Souten. (Ceefax)
- 6.50 World Cup Grandstand:** Laid-back Desmond Lynam presents live coverage of the third place play-off between Italy and England at the Nuovo Comunale, Bari. The team that has recovered its composure the most after the losing the heartbreaking penalty shoot-outs in the semi-finals must have the best chance of salvaging some grains of comfort in an otherwise pointless exercise
- 9.00 News** with Marilyn Lewis. Sport and weather
- 9.20 Miss Marple: The Murder at the Vicarage:** The BBC might have found a more imaginative way of marking the Agatha Christie centenary than a season of Saturday evening repeats, although the Miss Marple series has come as close as anything to capturing the essence of Christie on the screen. A glance at other Marples, from Margaret Rutherford to Angela Lansbury, only emphasises how effectively Joan Hickson has embraced the character and made it plausible. The series has never got round the essential difficulty of Christie adaptations, which is making good drama out of a crossword puzzle. The enjoyment comes from Joan Hickson, the affectionate recreation of English village life between the wars and watching what actors of the calibre of Paul Eddington and Cheryl Campbell, to



Joan Hickson: plausible Miss Marple (9.20pm)

- takes a couple from tonight's cast, can make of one-dimensional characters
- 10.55 Today at Wimbledon:** Henry Cooper introduces highlights of today's women's singles final and previews tomorrow's men's singles final
- 11.55 Film: Dulcima (1971)** starring John Milius and Carol White. Bizarre melodrama, based on an H. E. Bates novel, about a farmer's daughter who moves in with a drunken, wealthy old miser, both of whom are out to get what they can from each other. Directed by Frank Nebbit
- 1.25 Weather**
- 2.00 Theatre Night: All My Sons:** Arthur Miller continues with an American production of his 1947 play about a family learning itself apart over wartime skeletons in the cupboard. Half a century is not a long time in theatrical history but *All My Sons* is already showing signs of being a period piece, with the anguish of the family seeming to stand as a metaphor for the wider anguish of the United States in the war and immediate post-war period. But if the tone is often melodramatic and the structure a shade too pat, it is still a gripping piece of theatre. Starting as a stage production, this version has been effectively transferred to the small screen with a discreet use of television devices such as the close-up and the moving camera. To British viewers the most familiar face in a unfamiliar good cast is the old Hollywood actor James Whitmore, playing the family patriarch whose moral weakness lies at the heart of the drama
- 12.05am Cricket:** Third Test. Highlights of the third day's play in the third Test between England and New Zealand at Edgbaston, introduced by Richie Benaud. Ends at 12.40



Playwright Arthur Miller entertains (8.45pm)

8.45 Omnibus: Arthur Miller. Alan Yentob interviews America's leading contemporary playwright, Arthur Miller, discussing topics ranging from

ITV LONDON

- 6.00 TV-am** begins with News read by Susie Grant followed by Good Morning Moments presented by Unika Jonsson; 7.00 News and Hey Hey It's Saturday. Mike Brown introduces programmes for children
- 8.25 Gosh Train:** Young people's entertainment including pop music guests and Why Not and the Two Marks. There are also the latest videos from Thunderbirds and Gian. Nicky Dickson from *Home and Away* has photographic advice and there are the usual cartoon and competitions
- 11.30 The ITV Chart Show:** The Vintage Video slot features the Rolling Stones' *Undercover* film. (Postponed from last Saturday)
- 12.30 Huddersley Film: Friends: I Want To Be Free:** More adventures of Mark Twain's young hero and his chums. Starring Ian Tracey and Sammi Snyder
- 1.00 News** with Fiona Armstrong. Weather 1.05 LWT News and weather
- 1.10 Saint & Gravel:** Ian St John and Jimmy Greaves review the week's World Cup results and look forward to this evening's game between England and Italy and to tomorrow's final
- 1.40 A Bottle Called Death: Air and Murder (1987)** starring Peter Falk, Gene Barry and Katherine Justice. A made-for-television mystery marking Falk's debut as the shabbily-dressed police inspector. He pits his not inconsiderable wits against a smooth and supercilious doctor who,

environmentally friendly soap opera - *The Shifts and the Shiftless*. There are contributions from the percussionists Luke Cresswell and the rap poet Benjamin Zephaniah

2.10 Coronation Street: Omnibus edition (r)

3.05 Film: Half a Sixpence (1967) starring Tommy Steele, Julia Foster, Cyril Ritchard and Pamela Brown. Likeable, energetic musical about a draper's assistant who inherits a fortune and then tries to sing himself into high society, forgetting the humble but wholesome girl he leaves behind. Directed by George Sidney

5.40 News with Fiona Armstrong. Weather 5.45 LWT News and weather

5.50 Baywatch: The Big Race: Over-indulgent adventures of sun-baked California life guards. (Postponed from last Saturday)

6.30 World Cup 90: Live coverage of the "bridesmaids" game - the play-off for third and fourth places between Italy and England at the Nuovo Comunale, Bari. Both teams will be playing with only pride at stake and the result will come down, surely, to which of them can recover their composure the better after both were beaten in heart-breaking penalty shoot-outs

9.05 Film: Columbo - Prescription Murder (1987) starring Peter Falk, Gene Barry and Katherine Justice. A made-for-television mystery marking Falk's debut as the shabbily-dressed police inspector. He pits his not inconsiderable wits against a smooth and supercilious doctor who,

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 Comic Book 7.30 International Times 8.00 Transworld Sport 9.00 Channel 4 Racing:** The Morning Line
- 9.25 Australian Rules Football** presented by Steve Robillard
- 10.30 Hand in Hand:** Live programme for both deaf and hearing children (r) 11.00 Clock Out. Consumer series (r)
- 11.30 Wagon Train (b/w):** Vintage western series starring Ward Bond and, in this episode, Forrest Tucker
- 12.30 California Off Beat:** Driving. Wayne Freedman discovers the eccentricities of America's Golden State. Today, he takes a self-driven journey on the highways and meets a man who prefers to drive with a blindfold
- 1.00 Film: Riding High (1950, b/w):** Frank Capra's pleasing mix of sentimentality and farce in a remake his 1934 success *Broadway Bill*. Bing Crosby stars as an unwise man who gives up a steady job to pursue a local Derby winner. His nervous fiancée (Cobie Smoot) is not pleased, especially when he makes eyes at her younger sister. Includes a rare solo appearance by Oliver Hardy
- 3.00 The Wind:** Short animation revealing the power of the wind
- 3.10 Channel 4 Racing** from Sandown Park. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of the 3.25, 4.10 (Corse-Eclipse Stakes) and 4.45 races
- 5.10 Brookside Omnibus (r):** (Oracle)
- 6.30 Tour de France 1990:** Highlights of the seventh stage - Vittel to Epinal individual time trial, a distance of 63km
- 7.00 The World This Week** includes an interview with Nato assistant secretary general Henning Wehnert. Weather
- 8.00 Kingdom of the Deep:** The Passing of Leviathan. Andrew Sachs narrates the spectacular series which studies

the watery world. Biologist Roger Payne and his family camped on a Patagonian beach for more than two years to study the 200 whales that spend six months of the year there (r)

9.00 Film: The Dress (1985) starring Michael Palin and Phyllis Logan. A BAFTA award-winning tale of a wife who is transformed from a dowdy drudge to a femme fatale when she wears the dress her husband intended for his mistress. Directed by Eve Serey

9.30 Carerra, Domingo: Pavarotti in Concert

On the eve of the World Cup final an awesome package of operatic talent is assembled in the ancient ruins of the Roman baths of Caracalla for a live concert of songs, arias and international hits. It is the first time that Jose Carerra, Luciano Pavarotti and Placido Domingo have sung together and the prelude is not so much to give a cultural lift to the football as to mark a long-running concert series dedicated to the unity of Europe. Each performer will sing four songs or songs individually before coming together



Placido Domingo: live, in concert (9.30pm)

with his girlfriend, thinks that he has committed the perfect murder of his wife. Directed by Richard Irving

10.45 Weather 11.00 LWT Weather

11.05 Hale and Pace: A repeat of the comedy series starring the once-up-and-coming Gareth and Norman. Tonight they demonstrate how to donate money to Save the Cat (r)

11.35 Tour of Duty: The Hill: Drama with the young recruits of Bravo company in Vietnam. The platoon are ordered to recapture Hill 1000, but their efforts appear to have been in vain when they are told to return to their original positions

12.35am Film: Annihilator (1975) starring Mark Lindsay Chapman, Susan Blaisley and Lesia Blunt. Pedestrian science fiction thriller in which the passengers of a flight from Hawaii are turned into alien replicas of themselves with a mission to kill. Directed by Michael Chapman. Followed by *News from Vietnam*. (Postponed from last Saturday)

2.20 Film: The Dress (1985) starring Michael Palin and Phyllis Logan. A BAFTA award-winning tale of a wife who is transformed from a dowdy drudge to a femme fatale when she wears the dress her husband intended for his mistress. Directed by Eve Serey

4.00 The Hit Man and Her: Michaela Strachan and Pete Waterman boogie the night away in one of Britain's brightest night spots

5.00 ITN Morning News with Anne Leeming. Ends at 6.00

for a medley of popular hits such as "La Vie en Rose", "O Sole Mio", "Maria" and "When, When, When". The voices should have no difficulty being heard above the 200 musicians to two orchestras, who are conducted by Zubin Mehta. The concert is being transmitted simultaneously on Radio 3

NB: programme times following may be subject to change

11.00 Brando: American newscaster Charles Brando interviews actor Marlon Brando in a rare television interview (r)

11.40 Burning Embers: Witches and Women:

For the final programme, Tony Benn's political roadshow drops anchor to a church in Rochester. By the standards of the 200 musicians to two orchestras, who are conducted by Zubin Mehta. The concert is being transmitted simultaneously on Radio 3

On the eve of the World Cup final an awesome package of operatic talent is assembled in the ancient ruins of the Roman baths of Caracalla for a live concert of songs, arias and international hits. It is the first time that Jose Carerra, Luciano Pavarotti and Placido Domingo have sung together and the prelude is not so much to give a cultural lift to the football as to mark a long-running concert series dedicated to the unity of Europe. Each performer will sing four songs or songs individually before coming together

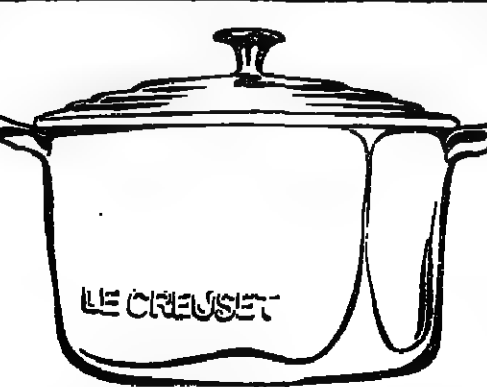
ITV VARIATIONS

- ANGLIA**
As London except: 10.45pm Film: Bronco Bay 1.00 Kojak 2.00 The Hit Man and Her 4.00-5.00 in the Heart of the Night
- BORDER**
As London except: 2.10pm-3.05 Theatre: Can a Guy Say No? 8.00-9.55 Film: Columbo - Prescription Murder 10.45 Film: Kojak - The Price of Justice 12.35am Film: Death Squad 2.00 The Hit Man and Her 4.00-5.00 America's Top Ten
- CENTRAL**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 David Friers 3.05 Film: Flight from Abyss 6.00-6.50 The A-Team 10.45 Film: Kojak - The Price of Justice 12.35am Film: Death Squad 2.00 The Hit Man and Her 4.00-5.00 America's Top Ten
- CHANNEL**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 State-of-the-Art 10.45 Film: Bronco Bay 1.00 Kojak 2.00 The Hit Man and Her 4.00-5.00 America's Top Ten

- GRANADA**
As London except: 2.10pm-3.05 The Oldies 10.45 Film: Kojak - The Price of Justice 12.35am Film: Death Squad 2.00 The Hit Man and Her 4.00-5.00 America's Top Ten
- ITV WEST**
As London except: 10.45pm Film: Topaz 1.05am Film: 2.35 The Company 2.05 Film: Contract on Casey Street 4.05-5.00 America's Top Ten
- ITV WALES**
As ITV West except: No Variations
- SCOTTISH**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 The Campbell 10.45 Beauty and the Beast 11.35 Film: The Great Escape 2.50am Film: Varsity 3.00 4.35 World Cup Film: 4.35-5.00 America's Top Ten
- TSW**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 The South West Week 10.45 Film: Kojak - The Price of Justice 12.35am Film: Death Squad 2.00 The Hit Man and Her 4.00-5.00 America's Top Ten
- TVS**
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 State-of-the-Art 10.45 Film: Bronco Bay 1.00 Kojak 2.00 The Hit Man and Her 4.00-5.00 America's Top Ten

- RADIO 1**
FM Stereo and MW
6.00am Gary Nung 7.00 The Liz and Gerry Breakfast Show 10.00am-11.00am The 10.00am Show 11.00am-12.00pm The 11.00am Show 12.00pm-1.00pm The 1.00pm Show 1.00pm-2.00pm The 2.00pm Show 2.00pm-3.00pm The 3.00pm Show 3.00pm-4.00pm The 4.00pm Show 4.00pm-5.00pm The 5.00pm Show 5.00pm-6.00pm The 6.00pm Show 6.00pm-7.00pm The 7.00pm Show 7.00pm-8.00pm The 8.00pm Show 8.00pm-9.00pm The 9.00pm Show 9.00pm-10.00pm The 10.00pm Show 10.00pm-11.00pm The 11.00pm Show 11.00pm-12.00pm The 12.00am Show 12.00am-1.00am The 1.00am Show 1.00am-2.00am The 2.00am Show 2.00am-3.00pm The 3.00pm Show 3.00pm-4.00pm The 4.00pm Show 4.00pm-5.00pm The 5.00pm Show 5.00pm-6.00pm The 6.00pm Show 6.00pm-7.00pm The 7.00pm Show 7.00pm-8.00pm The 8.00pm Show 8.00pm-9.00pm The 9.00pm Show 9.00pm-10.00pm The 10.00pm Show 10.00pm-11.00pm The 11.00pm Show 11.00pm-12.00pm The 12.00am Show 12.00am-1.00am The 1.00am Show 1.00am-2.00am The 2.00am Show 2.00am-3.00pm The 3.00pm Show 3.00pm-4.00pm The 4.00pm Show 4.00pm-5.00pm The 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Reunion on centre court for Becker and Edberg



At full stretch: Edberg returns on his way to ending the quest of Lendl, the top seed, for a first Wimbledon singles title yesterday. The Swede won 6-1, 7-6, 6-3

Time to move Atherton to No. 3

By JOHN WOODCOCK

THERE has seldom, if ever, been a really good side, whether in Test cricket or not, which has not had at number three either its best player or one destined for greatness. It is the pole position in the side as can be seen from those who have batted there.

Except when the foremost players of the day have preferred to open the innings — and there is, of course, a long and illustrious list of these — they have more often than not, gone in first wicket down. Think of the most successful Australian sides and you will find that at number three they had Giffen or Clem Hill or McCarty or McCabe or Bradman or one of the Chappells or someone of that sort of calibre.

It has been the same with England. Asked which batsman he would choose to have to play for his life, W.G. said "Give me Arthur." And Arthur — being Srewsbury, very often went in at number three. So did Ranji and Hammond and Dexter and May and countless others. So, for West Indies, did Headley and Walcott when, in 1955, he scored five hundreds in the same series against Australia and Sobers and Richards until they got a little lazy, and Worrell or sometimes Weekes.

It is important, then, if England's recovery is to come to

SCOREBOARD

ENGLAND
First Innings: 435
(G A Gooch 154, M A Atherton 82)
NEW ZEALAND
First Innings: 9 for 0

anything, that they should get their batting order right and it is a top priority to have the best man at number three. To keep sending Alec Stewart in there seems to me to be shortsighted. He is a most useful cricketer, a fine all-round fielder, a handy wicketkeeper and, on his day, a very good quick-footed stroke player with a cracking cover drive. But he is more of an England number six. It is there, playing his natural game, that England might get the best out of him.

The obvious number three, in that he is accustomed to it, has flair and a sound method and is young, is Atherton. His place as Gooch's partner could be taken by Benson which would give England the built-in advantage of starting with a right and left hander. If Benson is not brought in soon it will be too late. He was 32 yesterday.

Should Gooch and Micki Stewart, Alec's father, need to be encouraged towards such a change, let them see the transformation in Australia's fortunes which followed their decision early last year to separate Boon and Marsh. This was considered at the time to be a rash move, Boon and Marsh being an established pair with a very fair record.

Bobby Simpson and Alan Border, however, believed Australia's best chance lay in having a left and right hander opening their innings together, and they have hardly looked back since. If they were to get Dean Jones in at number three, now that Border no longer wants it for himself, they might do better still.

Test report, page 33
County reports and scores, page 36

SUMMARY

The final thoughts



DIEGO Maradona (above) leads Argentina into the World Cup final against West Germany tomorrow. Four years ago he inspired Argentina's victory over the Germans and he was without question the greatest player in the world. Can he be the man of destiny this time? David Miller, Graham Taylor and Stuart Jones analyse the teams and the tactics for the climax to football's great month

Pages 30, 31

MOTOR RACING

Fast in France

BRITAIN'S Nigel Mansell was fastest in practice yesterday for the French Grand Prix. His Ferrari was powered for the first time by the latest version of the V12 engine, and Mansell is hopeful he will still be in front of Ayrton Senna tomorrow

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CYCLING

Wheeling on

STEVE Bauer, of Canada, yesterday increased his lead as the Tour de France reached Vittel. However, Greg LeMond, the American who won the race last year, is ready to make his move today in the 38-mile time trial before the Tour moves into the Alps next week

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TENNIS

Ninth title?



TODAY Martina Navratilova (above) tries for a record ninth women's singles championship at Wimbledon. In the year when Steffi Graf, at 21, was expected to be the veteran among child prodigies, Navratilova, aged 33 and aiming for her 18th grand slam title, faces Zina Garrison, aged 26, in her first major final

Page 33

RACING

Foreign bid

CREATOR, the sole overseas challenger for the Coral-Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park today, is a strong favourite to become the first French-trained winner of this coveted prize for 30 years. The son of Mill Reef, unbeaten in his last five races, is trained at Chantilly by André Fabre and will be ridden by Cash Asmusen

Pages 34, 35

GOLF

Moving up



WITH less than a fortnight to the Open championship, Severiano Ballesteros (above) is moving into something resembling his best form. Yesterday he had a record-equaling 63 to move to within six shots of the leader, Mark O'Meara, going into the final round of the Monte Carlo Open

Page 36

YACHTS

Charter party

ENJOY your own version of the America's Cup. Sir Thomas Sopwith's 1930s challenger is available for charter for £33,000 a week. The wide range of yachts that can be yours for a week is explained by Barry Pickthall

Page 38

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

RARELY can the ball have been hit as hard for as long as it was in the men's semi-finals on centre court yesterday. At the end of the bombardment, Ivan Lendl's odyssey had ended. Goran Ivanisevic had just begun and Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg were left to contest their third consecutive Wimbledon final.

Fearful of an unhealthy sense of continuity, the centre court crowd were mostly sympathetic to the two Ivans, one out of sympathy, the other novelty. But Lendl, by his own admission, was never in the match, losing in straight sets, and Becker survived the loss of the first set and an edgy second set tie-break before beating the explosive young Yugoslav, 4-6, 7-6, 6-0, 7-6. He even won the battle of the aces, 15 to 14. "It was the best grass-court match I have played. Goran went out there and played very strongly for a set and three-quarters. I'm glad it's all over," Becker said.

After their varying adventures over the past fortnight, Becker and Edberg will meet in the final like a pair of long lost school friends. The familiarity will be welcome.

"I know his game blind and he knows me," Becker said. "It's going to be a matter of who wakes up in the better frame of mind on the day."

Two years ago, it was Edberg in four sets; last year, it was Becker in three. Neither match quite lived up to pre-match billing, so they owe us a classic, particularly if the rivalry is to graduate to the Borg-McEnroe league.

Lendl, the No. 1 seed, was unlucky again, not in the way that he played but in the way that Edberg played. In an hour and 48 minutes the No. 3 seed gave an almost flawless exhibition of grass-court tennis, winning 6-1, 7-6, 6-3. So complete was the Swede's superiority that, even after all his painful preparations, Lendl did not feel too distraught in defeat nor too downcast to go through the same agonies again next year.

"Last year was more disappointing because I had a real chance against Becker. Today Stefan outplayed me and I really could not get into the match," Lendl said.

There is a touch of the Stan Laurel about Edberg. At any moment, you expect him to

THE FINALS

TODAY (2pm)
Women's singles: M Navratilova (US) v Z Garrison (US). Men's doubles: R Leach and J Pugh (US) v P Aldrich and D Visser (SA). Women's doubles: L Jordan and P Smylie (US) v J Novotna and H Sukova (CZ).

TOMORROW (2pm)
Men's singles: S Edberg (Swe) v B Becker (WG). Mixed doubles.

scratch the top of his head. He looks perplexed whether he is playing like a dream or a nightmare, as he can do both with equal facility, he lives life in a permanent state of puzzlement.

Yesterday, was one of the dreamy days when his volleys are controlled as if by radar, his serve hums off the grass and even the usually-wayward forehand comes firmly to heel. On such days, Edberg explores areas of grass-court play forbidden to less instinctive players and less gifted athletes. Lendl might have been blindfolded for all the chance he had of finding that promised land. The Czechoslovak had only one chance to break Edberg's serve in the whole match. The moment came in the game after Lendl had saved five break points on his

serve to lead 4-3. Lendl drove a cross-court forehand, which threatened to leave a hole in Edberg or his racket, but the Swede, almost standing on the net, parried rather than volleyed the pass and the ball dropped sadly into the acres of vacant green grass. The moment had gone.

If the tie-break had to be Lendl's last stroke, it proved to be a flimsy barrier against the arrows which shot from Edberg's racket. The Swede will not hit a more telling series of groundstrokes as long as he graces Wimbledon than the passes, three forehand and one backhand, which left Lendl looking forlornly up into the players' box for inspiration. He found none. Edberg took the tie-break 7-2.

The decisive break came in the sixth game of the third set. In desperation, Lendl lunged to his left to intercept an Edberg forehand on break point and the ball ballooned over the baseline. With it went the world No. 1's hopes and dreams, 12 months' thought and 3 months' preparation. For the last few games, Lendl played like a man looking forward to a long holiday. He even managed a rueful grin in response to a

dreadful Edberg mishit which still fell in.

Becker had to conquer a strange feeling of nostalgia in his match. Five years ago, he was the big-serving unseeded semi-finalist, hurrying himself about the centre court with youthful abandon. In his serving, the power of his groundstrokes and his utter disdain for his elder and his better (this time), the Yugoslav was the image of Becker. But, while Becker has always looked adequately fed, Ivanisevic looks permanently in need of a square meal. The only problem is that his mind sometimes goes off in search of it.

Hitting mercilessly off both sides and matching the champion serve for serve, the Yugoslav broke for 6-5 in the second set, only to be broken back, showing his first sign of nerves with two volleying errors. Though he went to a 3-0 lead in the tie-break, Becker's experience paid dividends and when Becker took the third set in 17 minutes, the balance of power had shifted. The cheers at the end of the match, however, were more for the challenger than the champion. Like Becker, his time will surely come.

Comment and results, page 32

FINAL FORM GUIDE

BORIS BECKER (WG) v STEFAN EDBERG (Swe)

| Date | Tournament | Surface | Round | Winner | Score |
|------|---------------|---------|-------|--------|--------------------|
| 1984 | Colgate | Hard | 1st | Edberg | 6-4, 6-4 |
| 1985 | Manila | Hard | 2nd | Edberg | 6-3, 6-1 |
| 1986 | Philadelphia | Syn | 2nd | Edberg | 6-3, 6-1 |
| 1987 | Las Vegas | Hard | R16 | Becker | 6-3, 6-7, 6-2 |
| 1988 | Dallas | Syn | 1st | Becker | 7-6, 7-6, 6-7 |
| 1989 | Canadian Open | Hard | 1st | Becker | 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 |
| 1990 | Tokyo | Syn | 1st | Becker | 7-6, 6-1 |
| 1986 | Masters | Syn | 1st | Becker | 6-4, 6-4 |
| 1987 | California | Hard | 1st | Bauer | 6-4, 6-7, 6-6 |
| 1987 | Canadian Open | Hard | 1st | Edberg | 6-2, 6-4 |
| 1987 | Cincinnati | Hard | 1st | Edberg | 6-4, 6-1 |
| 1987 | Davis Cup | Hard | 1st | Becker | 6-3, 6-1, 6-4 |
| 1988 | WCT Final | Syn | 1st | Becker | 6-4, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2 |
| 1988 | Queen's | Grass | 1st | Becker | 6-7, 3-6, 6-3 |
| 1988 | Wimbledon | Grass | 1st | Edberg | 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 |
| 1989 | Masters | Syn | 1st | Becker | 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2 |
| 1989 | French Open | Grass | 1st | Becker | 6-0, 7-6, 6-4 |
| 1989 | Wimbledon | Grass | 1st | Becker | 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 |
| 1989 | Pirelli | Syn | 1st | Becker | 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-1 |
| 1989 | Masters | Syn | 1st | Becker | 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 |
| 1989 | Davis Cup | Syn | 1st | Becker | 6-2, 6-4, 6-4 |
| 1990 | Queen's | Grass | 1st | Becker | 6-4, 6-4 |

The alternative honours board

ROME As the World Cup moves into its final frenzies this weekend, so this column presents the awards the players, officials and teams truly deserve. Team of the tournament: Cameroon (by an enormous margin). Runner-up: United States. To see this country in the role of the plucky little underdog was bizarre and edifying.

Player of the tournament: Roger Milla, of Cameroon. Carried unanimously. Runner-up: Rene Higuita, the rambler, gained a goal from Colombia, caught in possession 40 yards from his goal. Quixotic award: Chris Waddle of England, for his narrow failure to make the haircut of Valderrama of Colombia (the peroxide Gullit) look sensible.

Falling down award: West Germany tie with Argentina. The individual award goes to that little swarthy chap who plays for Argentina.

Best single moment of the tournament: Diego Maradona's penalty miss against Yugoslavia. Cool dude in a suit award: Franz Beckenbauer is beaten into second place by Luca de Montezemolo, the man who organised the competition. Least cool dude in a suit award: Carlos Bilardo, the Argentinian manager.

Most bizarre managerial appointment: effortlessly beating Jack Charlton of Ireland, we have Valeriy Nepomniachy of Siberia, manager of mighty Cameroon.

Most obstreperous press: joint honours to the United States football specialists and our own brave boys.

Worst public relations: Bobby Robson, for calling the world's press "filth and scum". Runner-up: Jack Charlton.

Worst strip: West Germany. Runner-up: West Germany's change strip. Best strip: the red, gold and green of Cameroon.

Best stadium: Rome, when Italy were playing, for the sheer joy of being there.

Worst thing about the tournament: penalties.

Golden boot award: Chris Waddle.

SIMON BARNES

ON SATURDAY

Golden glove award: Diego Maradona.

Best dog of the tournament: a police retriever at Florence. After watching the play enthralled, he at last had a football come to him. He sank his teeth into it without hesitation: the ball at once collapsed. The beast continued to savage it thoughtfully until the final whistle.

Best town to watch football in: Florence. Reasons: art good, alcohol ban ignored: a bewitching combination. Worst town: Bari.

Best conversation with a waiter: at the excellent, if unpromisingly named Cio Bella, on the Via Veneto in Rome. Serge to this column: "Your football is no good, and what is more, you will never get anywhere with your cricket until you appoint Geoffrey Boycott as manager."

Greatest disappointment: that there were no games in Venice.

Most baffling things about the host nation: (1) Why does a country whose national colours are red, white and green play in blue? (2) Why does the country of Leonardo and Michelangelo now dedicate its creative talents to the design of men's clothing?

Fair shares for all

Basta così. As the World Cup is drawing to a close, let us turn to some truly important issues. Pembroke College 2nd XI write to me enclosing a page from a scorebook. "It was after six wickets had fallen," writes David Ford, "that we first noticed that it would be possible for all ten wickets to go to different bowlers, so we brought on some people who would not usually bowl, and they each got a wicket." Ten bowlers were used, and each took a single wicket as Sidney Sussex College 2nd XI fell for 67. I offer somewhat bemused congratulations to Evans, Ford, Cohen, Pig, Wilson, Collins, Henderson, Duff, Scott and Stephenson. Pig? No doubt he has another and better name; no doubt he should have been else-

where than on the cricket pitch. Pembroke won by eight wickets, and wonder, naturally, if they set any kind of record in the process.

I hear about a Japanese skier who appears to have devoted his life to considering the best way to winning the wholehearted approval of this column. His name is Yoshina Wada. He is 36, works as a stuntman, and comes from Sapporo. He plans to ski down three enormous mountains on three separate continents. Even the Japanese press have called him "The Kamikaze Skier". The nursery slopes he plans to slide down are: Mount Jaya in Indonesia, 16,502 feet; Mount Kirinyaga in Kenya, 17,058 feet; and Mount Chimborazo in Ecuador, 20,702 feet. He will do this, he says, to highlight the need for worldwide environmental protection: so three cheers for Yoshina Wada, say I.

Sore-headed Bears

After the United States as underdogs at the World Cup in Italy, we have the Soviet Union as underdogs on American soil. A team from Moscow went to America to play football, as opposed to sahkun: the gridiron game, in short.

Moscow Bears played a minor league side called Tacoma Express and lost 61-0. The Bears coach was John Ralston, formerly with Denver Broncos. He spent a whole eight weeks coaching them in the Soviet Union, and rather than giving a pre-match pep talk, he contented himself with explaining to them how to strap on all the padding.

His side was a mixed bag of rugby players, shot-putters and javelin throwers. The veteran of the side is the quarterback, Yuri Boldin, a former javelin thrower who has been quarterbacking for seven months. There are now 24 teams in the Soviet Union, and they want to be good enough to play against European teams. They have a way to go yet. Soviet teams have lost 67-0 to a French side and by more than 80 to a team from West Berlin. Coach Ralston's biggest problem was with the tight end position. He had to hope that his starting tight end stayed fit for the entire match. Neither of his back-up tight ends was available: both had been prevented from travelling by the KGB.

ENGLAND'S WORLD CUP HERO IN BOLOGNA

DAVID PLATT

★★★★★★★★★★★★

ITALY'S WORLD CUP STAR

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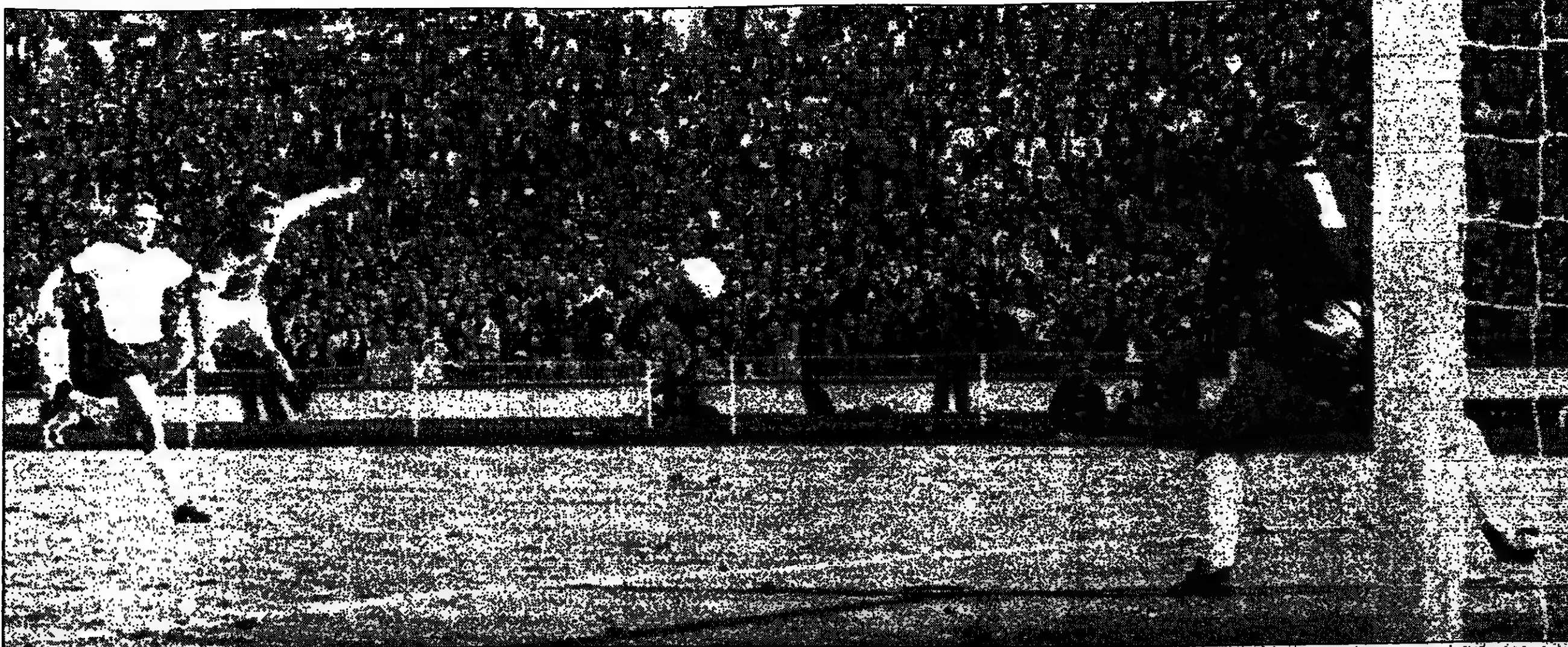
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VENUE OF LEGENDS

England's exit from the World Cup revives memories of glory for Geoff Hurst, the goal-scoring hero of their 1966 success



Settling the score: Hurst puts the issue beyond doubt as he boots the ball past Tilkowski, the West German goalkeeper, to collect his third goal in the dying seconds to give England a 4-2 victory in the 1966 World Cup final at Wembley

GETTING the most successful of the Boys of '66 to beam across advice, approval and his blessings upon the Boys of '90 was, of course, a grand idea. But what television forgot was that if one football match against West Germany had given Geoff Hurst the best moment of his sporting life, then another game against the same foe had provided the worst.

All week television had been wearing the celluloid thin, showing again and again Hurst's unswerving final run and sturdy shot to complete his 1966 World Cup treble. Kenneth Wolstenholme, with his "they think it's all over... it is now" had become as familiar an Italia '90 voice as Pavarotti.

Sitting beside Hurst in the London Weekend studio amid the appalled silence as first Pearce, then Waddle missed the penalties which should have sent Robson's England through to follow Ramsey's England to a World Cup final, it was another memory suddenly evoked as we watched the players walking blank-eyed towards the tunnel.

"Oh God! Look at those faces. Know what this brings back? Remember Mexico? Leon?" A nod was enough; there is a sort of shorthand for shared memories. And losing 3-2 to West Germany after outplaying them to reach 2-0 in 1970 was not a game either of us had need to dwell on. So what were these Boys of '90 feeling now? Hurst, always of that thin fringe of the game's heroes who try not to sound like a parrot when feeling as sick as one, gave the question a moment's thought.

"After I left you all in Leon I drove back to Mexico City. Seven hours of thinking. And even when I got there I had not taken it in. Two up. Coasting. And yet we were out. So that's what they are going through there in Turin. Knowing what has happened, that it's all over, and yet still not believing it."

The studio hushed. Turin was on the line. Hurst, and those other old England men, Banks and Greaves said what they had to: "The team played marvellously... let no one down... should be proud... best football of the whole tournament." It was all true. But even if anyone in that dressing room in Turin had been listening, it would not have helped a bit. As all three knew quite well, for had they not each played their own matches when the uglier of those twin imposters had been in the line-up for the day.

It was not supposed to be like this. Hurst's role all week, starting on breakfast television, via Wogan and local radio to the late-night

Reliving a distant triumph

By Brian James

But he wasn't angry, he was laughing. Somebody kept punching me. Somebody else kept leaping in the air and punching his hands together as though he couldn't stop. This was how we all found release from the tension... just keeping on moving, talking, making sounds until gradually control came back... in the dressing-room, the reaction set in for some of the team. They



Treasured mementoes: Geoff Hurst and his World Cup winner's medal and England cap from 1966

slumped... just staring at the wall. I remember George Cohen. 'It's bloody ridiculous. I don't feel anything. I don't really DON'T.' The noise was deafening... but through it I heard someone say 'Official, shouting in my ear: 'It counted, Geoff... it counted.' But still I walked out up the tunnel before we left to take a last look at the stadium and up at the huge scoreboard 'England 4, W. Germany 2' it said, and now I knew."

Next day he read this through and said, "That's it. Or as close as anyone is ever going to get. The whole thing was a blur... the bits I can pick out are there... I can't tell you any more."

The anecdote says something about the way ghosted books are brought into being. It perhaps says more about the Roy of the Rovers essence of what he did on that day. Hurst is a grandfather now, a

company director, a practiced giver of Rotary talks. But what remains is still a recognisable lack of conceit. In 1966 I had injured my back, and probably whined to all who listened. Back from the office I was greeted by a seven-year-old son speechless with disbelief. Hurst, his personal as well as the national hero, had come by that afternoon and mowed the lawn.

There is always lots of time in TV studios, waiting for make-up, rehearsing cues and checking the lights. Though Hurst and Banks had been summoned by Greaves to talk of England '90, it was inevitable that some unseen hand would stall the rapid re-wind button of memory, and we would be banging on about England '66.

Someone in Turin spoke of Walker's brilliant World Cup and the wealth that would be awaiting him how now in Europe. Hurst had been earning £45 a week in 1966 "though West Ham did give me a rise soon after."

The team's reward was £1,000. Taxed. This bonus was fixed on, an afterthought, long after the final by an FA which suggested shares of a £22,000 pool be awarded pro-rata to matches played. The squad shouted down the suggestion: Moore, with six matches got the same as reserves who played none.

The players, we agreed, were hardly worldly: agents and sponsorship, like flared trousers and penna, were merely on their horizon. The players of 1966 had no riches, their fame was a ticket to the company of those that had. They had so few expectations, as Hurst recalls, that although they had been parted for two months their wives were not invited to the celebration banquet, merely allowed to join them for dancing at its end.

Naturally, we all had "Alf" stories. They liked both of mine. How, the morning after the triumph that was to earn his knighthood, a victory that only a tiny handful had ever conceded possible, Alf Ramsey had taken his team to a lunch at a television studio. There he was approached by the only three journalists who

had ever given him a chance. A word? "Today? You must be joking. It's my day off!"

Then the story behind a most famous 1966 photograph. Hurst's third goal had just gone in. A camera catches the jubilantly leaping, arm-punching bench. The England reserves, the England trainer, the England doctor are all, literally, in mid-air. The only man still sitting as immobile behind his Apache features, was Ramsey. I later asked the England trainer, the late Harold Shepherdson, why Ramsey had not reacted as they all leapt up. "But he did. He said something." Really? What did he say? "He said 'Sit down!'"

We were dragged back to the present by a wrenching moment in Turin. Gascogne was being booked and we all knew that the youngest and most startlingly stylish of the Boys of '90 faced a consequence of massive proportion. "Christ! Look at his face. He knows he is going to miss the final. To get this far and not play. How must he feel?" said a whisper in the studio dimness. Somehow all of us succeeded in not catching the eye of Jimmy Greaves, the one man in England who could best answer.

Younger readers begin here: Greaves, the best English footballer never to play in a World Cup final, had been injured three matches into the series, his place against Argentina and Portugal taken by Hurst. The debate who should play against Germany occupies old men even now, even after Hurst's triumph.

Back in 1966 Hurst told me: "Jim was a genius. I lost my place to Roger Hunt. So when Jimmy was hurt it was my privilege. In the 48 hours leading up to Wembley I kept meeting him on the stairs but I never once dared ask him how his leg was. What if he had said 'coming on great? I was his mate, and for a second I would have to hate him.'"

Hurst was chosen. Greaves packed his bags, waited as long as politeness dictated and then left to embark on a raft of personal problems that probably had that day as their catalyst. Not the least pleasure for the Boys of '66 during Italia '90 has been the further evidence that one of English football's greatest players and nicest men, sails now through serene middlelife.

Through a studio evening that began with all the colour of current carnival and ended with the shaded greys of monochrome

history, comparisons were many. Robson spoke of his team of "determination, speed and character" but lacking the "artistry of a Brazil".

In 1966 Ramsey praised his team for their running and character, regretting we would "never equal South Americans, we haven't the physique." What he meant was we had no acres in our teams, for these were the days League coaches confided in each other that no black men had the guts for English football. Now Walker and Parker and scores of others have nailed that nonsense: are England really not advanced?

"After tonight how can you ask that?" Hurst says. "The way we bent passes, curved balls all over the place. Yet, I don't think we have the quality players spread through the league. But can we develop them when English football demands one style - flat-out from the clubs, and another from England in tournaments like this?"

The match postmortem was done, they were putting out the studio lights. As we clambered over the tangle of cables to the door, Hurst suddenly said: "This time it was not about medals or money, it was about having things to look back on for the rest of a life. 'Think of it... what they are feeling, and what that day meant to us, the players and those around. Remember?'"

I could scarcely not. Before the 1966 finals began I said England would win. Even after the defeat against Uruguay, the scarcely-improved matches with Mexico and France, I felt the Ramsey team (just like Robson's) capable of dramatic improvement. This was so unpopular a view that on the eve of the Argentina match I was taken for a stroll in Hyde Park by an executive of my then newspaper.

"The Editor told me to have a word. Your support for this rubbishy England team is going to make us look silly. You had better start back-tracking. No? Then I am to tell you that if England do not win, we shall have to consider whether you continue in this job."

There was thus rather more than sporting patriotism behind my reaction. Geoff Hurst's decisive shot. When he turned into the arms of Ball and Peters I was sitting with bits of polystyrene dripping from my head. Leaping improbably high, my punting hand had destroyed a ceiling tile above my head. Even years later the lighter shade of its replacement stood out clearly.

For those in the know, a plaque to a moment in the game's history. "There you are, what did I tell you?" said Hurst. "Everyone has a bit of '66 to cling to. There's yours."

Dorigo given chance to join new wave

From STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT
ROME

TONY Dorigo, who has travelled around the globe for two years waiting for his chance to represent his country, is at last to be rewarded for his patience. He was yesterday included in the last England team sheet to be written by Bobby Robson for the game against Italy here tonight.

"He has been in the squad since the European championship, he's trained for six weeks here and he's never given me a problem", England's manager said. "It is extraordinary that he should make his debut in the World Cup, but he deserves his chance. He is also aware that a new era is about to dawn."

Dorigo at least will take an interest in the third place play-off which has been greeted with unanimous apathy. When even Italians are asked about the possibilities, they shrug their shoulders. The tournament, they feel, ended when they were beaten by Argentina on Tuesday night.

Even as Azelegio Vicini, the national manager, admits that "it will take us six months to get over that disappointment", he and Robson are



making the proper diplomatic statements. Both say they would rather avoid finishing fourth, but for many there is no meaning in the Bari affair. Had England's star attraction been available, the side-show might have stirred more public interest. But Gascogne (who, according to Irving Scholar, the chairman of Tottenham Hotspur, will not be available to purchasers at any price until the end of his three-year contract) is ruled out because of suspension.

Both Barnes, and especially Waddle, others who could have lifted the occasion, have been omitted. Robson insisted that it was mere coincidence that Waddle and Pearce, the

pair who missed the penalties after extra time in the semi-final against West Germany, were not in his line-up.

He is, though, to retain the formation which lifted his side to the edge of the final. Walker and Parker are to act as the defensive markers and either Wright or Butcher, who have shared the sweeper's duties, will protect them. The decision rests on their respective fitness.

Gary Stevens, overlooked since the opening tie against the Republic of Ireland, is recalled on the right flank in support of Trevor Steven, his club colleague at Rangers, who was such an effective substitute in the past two games. Beardsley and Lineker, who resumed their partnership in midweek, will again form the strike force.

Lineker will relish the opportunity of matching his feat of four years ago. The leading scorer in the World Cup in Mexico, he has claimed four goals so far and requires one more to equal the present leaders. But one of them will be playing for the opposition.

Schillacci, who stands level with Skuhravy, of Czechoslovakia, is specifically to be

TEAMS IN BARI

| ENGLAND | | ITALY | |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 F SHILTON | (Derby County) | 1 W ZENGA | (Inter Milan) |
| 2 G STEVENS | (Rangers) | 3 G BERGOINI | (Inter Milan) |
| 5 D WALKER | (Nottingham Forest) | 7 P MALDINI | (AC Milan) |
| 12 P PARKER | (Queen's Park Rangers) | 2 F BARESI | (AC Milan) |
| 14 M WRIGHT | (Derby County) | 8 P VIERCHOWOOD | (Sampdoria) |
| 15 A DORIGO | (Derby County) | 5 F ZUCCARELLA | (Napoli) |
| 20 T STEVEN | (Rangers) | 4 L DE AGOSTINI | (Juventus) |
| 17 D PLATT | (Aston Villa) | 9 C ANCELOTTI | (AC Milan) |
| 16 S MCMAHON | (Liverpool) | 13 G GIANNINI | (AS Roma) |
| 9 P BEARDSLEY | (Liverpool) | 18 S SCHILLACI | (Juventus) |
| 10 G LINEKER | (Tottenham Hotspur) | 15 R BAGGIO | (Juventus) |

SUBSTITUTES: England: 13 C Woods (Rangers), 6 C Waddle (Middlesbrough), 3 S Pearce (Nottingham Forest), 4 M Webb (Manchester United), 21 S Ball (Wolverhampton Wanderers). If Wright is unfit, he will be replaced by S T Butcher (Rangers). Italy: to be chosen by Azelegio Vicini "so that he can win that competition." One or two individuals may have something to celebrate tonight but the contest promises otherwise to be a crushing anti-climax for both nations.

Henry Kissinger, the vice-chairman of the US organising committee for the 1994 World Cup, said yesterday that he

Genoa's £4m Barnes bid rejected

LIVERPOOL have rejected a £4-million bid from Genoa, the leading Italian club, for John Barnes, the England winger, who has had a less than fruitful World Cup (Ian Ross writes).

Genoa made a tentative enquiry about Barnes's availability last season, but, despite being told that he was not for sale, a formal offer was lodged with Peter Robinson, the Liverpool chief executive, before the World Cup.

Liverpool's reluctance to part company with the Professional Footballers Association's Player of the Year must be viewed as a significant financial gamble because Barnes, aged 26, has only 12 months of his contract left and has so far declined to pledge his future to the Merseyside club despite the offer of a lengthy, and lucrative, extension deal.

The England team stands to make a huge financial profit from the success in the World Cup (Stuart Jones writes). The senior players could each benefit by as much as £60,000 for reaching the semi-final. Each member of the squad will receive £20,000 and the bonus will be raised if they beat Italy in the third place play-off in Bari tonight. Players will also each receive at least £30,000 from commercial spin-offs.

Celtic yesterday resigned Charlie Nicholas who left at the end of the 1982-83 season for £450,000 from Aberdeen.

Punter stands to lose £625,000

A PUNTER who has laid out more than £1 million in World Cup bets with William Hill stands to lose £625,000 if Italy fail to beat England 2-1 today and West Germany do not win 3-2 against Argentina tomorrow.

From an overall outlay of £1,028,500, the punter, who is not English and has asked for his identity to remain a secret, has so far won only £393,000. However, if his two predicted results come true, he will win a total of £1.2 million.

Meanwhile, England's World Cup run has already brought in money from patriotic punters for victory in the 1994 World Cup. William Hill is offering odds of 12-1.

Tour of Luton

ENGLAND'S World Cup squad return tomorrow to Luton Airport. They will arrive at 12.20pm, meet the press and then board two open-topped buses and tour the town centre.

Chests out

ROGER Mille and Thomas N'kono, of Cameroon, are now Commissioners of the Order of Valour, with the president, Paul Biya, planning the honour on their chests at the presidential palace. Their team-mates were all made either officers or knights of the Order.

WORLD CUP NOTEBOOK

Kohl present

HELMUT Kohl, the West German Chancellor, will watch West Germany play Argentina in the World Cup final in Rome tonight. He also watched West Germany's defeat by Argentina in the 1986 final in Mexico City.

Please forgive

DIEGO Maradona has pleaded for forgiveness. Maradona, the Argentine captain, whose team knocked Italy out of the semi-finals, said: "I don't want to be an enemy. I ask all Italians to forgive me and I ask for understanding. Behind me was my country. I had to win. I know how much, and I know that millions of people were suffering. I am really sorry."

WALTER CAMERON

QUARTER-FINALS

June 30, Florence

ARGENTINA

YUGOSLAVIA

(West Germany vs Argentina)

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

ITALY

(Italy vs Ireland)

WEST GERMANY

FRANCE

(West Germany vs France)

WEST GERMANY

FRANCE

(West Germany vs France)

WEST GERMANY

FRANCE

(West Germany vs France)

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(West Germany vs France)

WEST GERMANY

FRANCE

(West Germany vs France)

WEST GERMANY

FRANCE

(West Germany vs France)

(West Germany vs France)

Focus of watching world is once more upon the skills of Argentine genius who can end World Cup in blaze of glory

Maradona's magic may prevail

From DAVID MILLER in ROME

WHILE Argentina's players lay on the turf, drained of energy by the heat and awaiting the start of extra time in their quarter-final against Yugoslavia, Maradona was cooling his face with ice cubes. Then, lying down and bouncing the cubes up and down on his shins, he would flick them away with his instep.

The touch is innate. The feel for football runs in his veins. That left foot, the most remarkable since the days of Puskas, can do more in five seconds than some teams playing in these finals can achieve in five hours. At the same match in Florence, he jokingly emulated the ball juggler who entertained the crowd at half-time and before the match, flicking the ball from shoulder to head to feet almost without thinking about it. His taste for the game had returned, and everyone else needed now to be in fear of him.

The reputation of the fourteenth World Cup depends more than upon anyone, on the only truly exceptional player there is here this summer. By degrees, ever since Argentina's embarrassing defeat by Cameroon's nine men in the opening match, Maradona has climbed back towards the pedestal on which he stood triumphantly four years ago in Mexico City.

Despite the chronic knee and ankle injuries, despite the excess of cortisone, despite the damagingly fast weight-reduction just before the tournament and his fits of depression, Maradona has emerged as the greatest single influence on the Cup. His single touch, the pass to Caniggia, buried Brazil.

His presence, drifting back and forth across the face of Italy's penalty area in the semi-final like a wasp hovering over the jam, frightened the hosts into relative incompetence: on which the post mortem continues, daily, with pages and pages of analysis, accusation and grief in the sport's press, and will no doubt continue for months.

The physical battering that Maradona has received for 11 years has not diminished his immense, and today unique, gift for moments of sublime skill beyond the perception of most players. Certainly, he



has lost some speed and strength, and with them that resilience for riding tackles and his potential for scoring memorable goals.

The latter is no longer there, as it was in the two previous final tournaments, though his free kicks are as dangerous as anything we ever saw from Brazil. And do not be deceived into believing that Maradona likes to dive. So supreme is his ability, that if he can, as against Italy, he will maintain his balance if possible; for, like Linaker, he knows the damage he can do to opponents standing up is much more than when lying down.

He remains an inspiration to Argentina's otherwise unexceptional team. Germany, supposedly the strongest of 24 teams, were exposed as vulnerable by England; and they will be fearful that Maradona can tomorrow inflict upon them, even 30 or 40 yards distant from goal, a second consecutive defeat in the final.

The absence of Caniggia, suspended, may provide a turning point in Germany's favour, but their own lack of fantasy leaves Maradona as the man who can bring magic for the watching billions on television.

Dettmar Cramer, the coach of Bayern Munich during their triumphant years of the mid-70s and now technical assistant to the German Federation and to Franz Beckenbauer, on Wednesday in Turin said: "The problem of this tournament and its lack of appeal is not so much the quality of teams but the absence of star players. It is they who give any competition a different dimension, and they are no longer there. Players such as Beckenbauer, Müller, Cruyff, Rep or Kempes can transform a tournament."

Who is there besides Maradona? In direct comparison in the semi-final, Schillaci was not in the same league. In the quarter-final, Stojkovic of Yugoslavia, who has elements of Maradona's elusiveness, raised the level enough for his team to have won but they failed to support him. Klinsmann, so devastating in the early rounds, evaporated against the marking of Wright and Walker, and needs to recapture in the final the astonishing tenacity with which he flooded the Netherlands.

All those in whose talents we had hoped to rejoice have failed to excel. Gullit was unfit and improved too little and too late against Germany; Van Basten was tired and uninterested; Francescoli, of Uruguay, was unresponsive; Butragueño, of Spain, was uninspired; Barnes untested; Hagi was unhinged by the

Beckenbauer on the threshold of a unique double

From STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, ROME

FRANZ Beckenbauer promises tomorrow night to take a unique place in football's hall of fame. If West Germany beat Argentina in the Olympic stadium, as is widely expected here, he will become the first man to have captained and managed winners of the World Cup.

Mario Zagallo was in charge of Brazil when they triumphed in 1970 and he played in the winning sides of 1958 and 1962 but he was not the leader on the pitch. Beckenbauer palpably was the supreme commander when the Germans were last crowned 16 years ago.

Every libero has since been compared, and none of them favourably, with arguably the most renowned of defenders. Now, on the eve of his retirement as manager, he threatens to leave an even deeper impact on the game which he has graced throughout his authoritative career: only one man stands in his way.

Maradona could undermine the Germans. He did so in the final four years ago but then he was irresistible. "There is only one way to stop him," Ron Greenwood, the former England manager, said a few moments before the start of Argentina's victory. "You need a small handgun."

Not only have his powers declined (his active contribution is at best feeble, though it was once ceaseless) but he had few notable assistants to support him even before four of them paid the ultimate price for their ill discipline. Batista, Caniggia, Giusti and Olarioccochea are all suspended.

Even if they had been available, it was likely that Argentina would be overextended. Without them, as their manager implicitly concedes, they could be overpowered since three of the absentees are midfield players. "I think, unfortunately, that the match will be decided in precisely that area," Carlos Bilardo said yesterday.

He went on to echo the appraisal of Bobby Robson, who before the semi-final on Wednesday described the Germans as "the most impressive team in the tournament". Although they were reduced in stature by England in Turin, Bilardo still respects the qualities which lie in Beckenbauer's team.

Bilardo himself will equal a record if Argentina retain the title. Vittorio Pozzo is the only other manager to have planned a successful defence (for Italy in 1938), but he requires more than a little luck and his side has already enjoyed a surfeit of that.

Against Brazil in the second round, their fortune was outrageous. He believes that the 1-0 victory, which might reasonably have been a 5-1 defeat, was "the key". "We have improved enormously since then and we have shown our competitive spirit." Never more so than in midweek during the semi-final.

But their principle weapon has been disarmed. "Apart from Maradona," Bergomi, Italy's captain, said, "their biggest danger was Caniggia." Without him Argentina have no one with the speed to infiltrate the Germans.

Their attempt to equal the achievement of Brazil, who are the only South Americans to have crossed the Atlantic to lift the golden statue, will almost certainly be futile. The Germans should maintain Europe's superiority on this side of the ocean and so gain revenge for their fate in 1986.

They have already gained a psychological advantage. The German Federation, remembering the second strip of green worn in Mexico City, asked FIFA if they could have preference on this occasion. The request was granted and Beckenbauer's team is to be attired as usual in white shirts.

PROBABLE TEAMS

| WEST GERMANY | | ARGENTINA | |
|--|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Age | Caps | Age | Caps |
| Team numbers listed before names | | | |
| 1 B. LIGNER (Cologne) | 23 21 | 12 S. GOYOOCHEA (Millonarios) | 26 7 |
| 14 T. BERTHOOLD (AS Roma) | 25 41 | 19 G. RUGGERI (Real Madrid) | 26 54 |
| 4 J. KOHLER (Bayern Munich) | 24 30 | 20 J. SIMON (Boca Juniors) | 30 11 |
| 5 K. AUGENTHALER (Bayern Munich) | 32 26 | 15 P. MONZON (Independiente) | 28 17 |
| 6 G. SCHWALD (VfB Stuttgart) | 29 38 | 4 J. BASUALDO (River Plate) | 26 21 |
| 3 A. BREHME (Inter Milan) | 29 56 | 21 P. TROGLIO (Lazio) | 24 20 |
| 7 P. LITTBARSKI (Cologne) | 30 72 | 7 J. BURRUCHAGA (Huesle) | 27 59 |
| 10 L. MATTHIAS (Inter Milan) | 29 80 | 16 J. RIVERUELLO (River Plate) | 26 7 |
| 15 U. WEIN (Eintracht Frankfurt) | 29 10 | 6 G. CALDERON (Paris St-Germain) | 30 22 |
| 9 R. VOLLER (AS Roma) | 30 68 | 10 D. MARADONA (Napoli) | 29 78 |
| 18 J. KLINSMANN (Inter Milan) | 25 24 | 9 D. DEZOTTI (Cremonese) | 26 6 |
| SUBSTITUTES: 12 R. AUMANN (Bayern Munich), 26, 3; 2 S. REUTER (Augsburg), 26, 3; 17 H. LEWANDOWSKI (Bayern Munich), 24, 35; 13 H. HESSE (Lazio), 24, 10. | | | |
| Referee: E. COCCALDI (Napoli) | | | |

The Bari match could hog the Italian limelight

Rome THE wave of sympathy which attaches itself to teams who lose semi-finals on penalties means that many are regarding the match between England and Italy in Bari tonight as the real World Cup final.

This only serves to add confusion to a competition which is rapidly running out of steam rather than coming to its head.

One minute people are saying the game in Bari will prove a better match than the final scheduled for Rome 24 hours later. Then, in the next breath, they are wondering why there

is even a necessity to play a game which determines who finishes third and fourth.

Is anyone really interested? From Italy's viewpoint finishing third will go some way towards helping deflect the criticism of Azzeglio Vicini's team selection in the semi-final against Argentina. I suspect that in England the general view is that after the

team's achievement against West Germany, the game against Italy need not take place.

Both managers will make the right noises about the importance of being professional, playing for one's pride, better to finish third than fourth etc - and who can expect anything else?

In truth, Italy cannot wait for this tournament to end, and the England boys cannot wait to get home. The whole England camp will be relaxed, while the Italians will be nervous about appearing so



GRAHAM TAYLOR ON THE WORLD CUP

FINAL FACTS AND FIGURES

QUARTER-FINALS

Sat June 30, Florence

ARGENTINA 0

YUGOSLAVIA 0

(see p. 6) Argentina won 5-2 on penalties
Azz: 36, 57

Sat June 30, Rome

REP OF IRELAND 0

ITALY 1

Italy: Schillaci 36

Half-time: 0-1

Azz: 73, 93

Sun July 1, Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 0

WEST GERMANY 1

West Germany: Matthaus (pen) 24

Half-time: 0-1

Azz: 73, 93

Sun July 1, Naples

CAMEROON 2

ENGLAND 3

(see p. 2) after 90 min
Cameroon: Kurlid (pen) 62, Elaka 66
England: Platt 25, Linaker (2 pens) 62, 105
Azz: 55, 65

SEMI-FINAL

Tue July 3, Naples

ARGENTINA 1

ITALY 1

(see p. 1) Argentina won 4-3 on penalties
Italy: Schillaci 17
Argentina: Caniggia 67 Azz: 56, 97B

Wed July 4, Turin

WEST GERMANY 1

ENGLAND 1

(see p. 1-1, W Germany won 4-3 on pens)
West Germany: Brehme 91
England: Linaker 60
Azz: 52, 92B

FINAL

Sun July 8 (7 pm) Rome

ARGENTINA

WEST GERMANY

Scores

3rd PLACE PLAY-OFF

Sat July 7 (7 pm) Bari

ITALY

ENGLAND

Scores

Extra time of 30 minutes will be played if scores are level after 90 minutes. If ties are still not settled, extra time will be followed by a penalty shoot-out. Five penalties will be taken. If the teams are still level, they will go into sudden-death penalties.

FORM GUIDE

W Germ v Argentina

W Germany score first

| Date | Venue | Event | Score |
|------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1958 | Melina | WC | 0-0 |
| 1960 | Vian Park | WC | 0-0 |
| 1978 | Munch | WC | 2-3 |
| 1977 | Buenos Aires | F | 0-1 |
| 1979 | West Berlin | F | 0-1 |
| 1981 | Montevideo | GC | 1-1 |
| 1982 | Buenos Aires | F | 1-1 |
| 1984 | Düsseldorf | F | 1-3 |
| 1986 | Medico City | WC | 1-1 |
| 1987 | Buenos Aires | WCF | 0-1 |
| 1988 | West Berlin | WB | 1-0 |

Key: F: Friendly; WC: World Cup final; WCF: World Cup final; GC: Gold Cup for previous World Cup winners; WB: West Berlin tournament.

● **BOOKINGS:** 2 Argentina: Bales, Caniggia, Orlantochia; 1: West Germany: Matthaus, Berthold, Kinsmann, Brehme, Argentina: Goycochea, Sensini, Burruchaga, Marsden, Sarmuel, Saini, Troilo, Ruggeri.
● **GOALS:** Argentina scored the winning goal in 1984, 1985 and 1987.
● **Other Matthaus** scored the winner in 1988.
● **The 1984 match** was Franz Beckenbauer's first as West Germany's coach.

England v Italy

England score first

| Date | Venue | Event | Score |
|------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 1933 | Rome | F | 1-1 |
| 1934 | London | F | 2-2 |
| 1935 | Milan | F | 0-1 |
| 1948 | Turin | F | 4-0 |
| 1949 | London | F | 0-0 |
| 1962 | Florence | F | 1-1 |
| 1969 | Wembley | F | 2-2 |
| 1981 | Rome | F | 0-1 |
| 1973 | Turin | F | 0-1 |
| 1973 | New York | US | 0-2 |
| 1978 | Wembley | WC | 0-2 |
| 1978 | Rome | WC | 0-2 |
| 1977 | Wembley | WC | 0-0 |
| 1980 | Turin | EC | 0-1 |
| 1985 | Mexico City | F | 1-2 |
| 1989 | Wembley | F | 0-0 |

Key: F: Friendly; US: United States Bicentennial tournament; WC: World Cup qualifying match; EC: European championship final; F: Triangular tournament.

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| | |
|--|---|
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|--|---|

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 20/1 ENGLAND 2-1
25/1 ENGLAND 2-0
50/1 ENGLAND 3-1
66/1 ENGLAND 3-2 | CORRECT SCORE
8/1 ITALY 2-1
11/1 ITALY 3-0
33/1 ITALY 4-0 | 7/1 BAGGIO
16/1 ANCELOTTI
50/1 BARESI |
|--|--|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| 12/1 BEARDSLEY
20/1 WADDLE
25/1 McMAHON | FIRST PLAYER TO SCORE
7/1 BAGGIO
16/1 ANCELOTTI
50/1 BARESI |
|---|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| 16/1 ITALY
4/1 DRAW
10/1 ENGLAND | HALF TIME - FULL TIME
DRAW
ITALY
ENGLAND |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| 6/1 KLINSMANN
9/1 MATTHAEUS
20/1 BREHME | FIRST PLAYER TO SCORE
10/1 DEZOTTI
10/1 MARADONA
20/1 CALDERON |
|---|---|

A 'double' bet on both games gives a higher return!

FOR EXAMPLE - BAGGIO AND KLINSMANN PAYS 55/1
ENGLAND WIN AND ARGENTINA WIN PAYS 25/1
ITALY 2-1 AND W. GERMANY 3-0 PAYS 152/1

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While Wimbledon's shop window blossoms with foreign plants, Britain's seeds are still germinating in the greenhouse

Some day our tennis prince will come

WE ARE a sporting nation. We love to watch and play; we admire excellence and we support our national teams. The names of heroes and heroines echo down the years and around our pubs and clubs, offices, shops and streets. We are not as parochial as some countries. We have taken many foreign stars to our hearts and minds, like Borg, Pelé, Bradman, Fagoo, Muhammad Ali, Ardiles.

I have been lucky and enjoyed some of that warmth and tingle we reserve for sporting winners. But I have been one of a great British tradition of middle-distance racing. Many people before me have broken mile records and won medals. There is one sort of winner for which this country craves in particular. That is a male tennis champion; if possible, a winner of the men's singles at Wimbledon.

It has been so long. Fred Perry was our last glimpse of the tennis good life — in the mid-Thirties. (Of course, our women have been much more successful and Virginia Wade won the centenary title). But it is not just the decades

of (male) despair; there is a special frustration in staging the main tennis championships, with their international appeal, and having no home-grown talent to cheer and display. This year it has been business as usual in SW19. By the first Tuesday, all the British singles players (men and women in this case) were out.

What is wrong? Why can this country produce great athletes, boxers, rugby and snooker players, cricketers and footballers, and not tennis stars? How can we make the semi-final of the World Cup this year (and, goodness knows, football is hardly a byword for successful planning and administration), and not the second round at Wimbledon?

It is not a new question; and I do not have magic answers. My insight, for what it is worth, is based on my experience of competition and also my time at the Sports Council, when we wrestled with these frustrations of tennis with the LTA.

I have written in these columns before about the making of champions. The formula is deceptively



COMMENTARY

SEBASTIAN COE

simple. The thing we call "class" is talent honed by hard work, good coaching and experience in competition. The sporting champion has an amalgam of physical and mental toughness and ability. Does tennis have any particular requirements? I do not think so.

Stamina is important, as matches can be long; but you need stamina, too, in games like football (witness the tied games in Italia 90), where the action is more continuous. Certainly, the mental element is vital; and this is where some British hopes down the years appear to have failed.

But the mental demands are no more daunting, in my view, than those in top-level athletics, or other individual sports. Ask any sprinter, for example, about mental pressure, hanging on the

blocks. Ask a Test cricketer. Any sport requires a hard, concentrated head at the moments that matter.

If we look at the possible reasons for the state of British tennis, two are obvious. First, the playing base of the game is small. Only 40,000 participate in tennis competition, compared to millions in West Germany, for example (and compared to a million playing football every weekend). Second, facilities were used to think in the 1950s that our problem was the weather until the Swedes showed what was possible; but we still lack large numbers of indoor courts (our 500 or so compare unfavourably with the 3,500 in West Germany).

Probably, these two problems are related. They are also linked to

another issue, which is the class base of the sport. Tennis remains a middle-class preserve. That is not the case in Sweden, or Germany, countries whose success in tennis in the last ten years must make us wonder at our own lack of achievement.

Wimbledon remains a great British invention, one that was reinvented a few times in the Sixties, Seventies and Eighties. The tournament could easily have slipped into the past tense of world tennis. It was old-fashioned, loaded down with tradition, out of touch with the hustlers launching the professional game; but Wimbledon went open before any other grand slam tournament; and it also took the lead in adopting the new creed of the sponsor, with his hospitality tents and business deals. The place remains old-fashioned and loaded down with tradition; but these have become strengths. It is a marketing success story.

But has it helped British tennis? Certainly, it has earned rich sums which have gone to the LTA to

refresh the grass roots. Last year the profits were £9 million. The money has been used to fund a tennis school (at Bisham Abbey) for promising young players and to support the coaching scheme and for various other initiatives. It may be that in time these various seeds will grow into strong shop-window plants. But we are still in the greenhouse and the show courts outside are full of foreigners.

Some say the wrong types come through the system. We need what we used to call "working-class" grit, an example, perhaps, was Roger Taylor. Some say we need the black talent that has rocketed through British sprinting, football and cricket. Their self-confident, mental and physical approach should be married effectively with the special skills of the tennis court and the new graphite rackets.

Intrinsic to this theory has to be the "pansy" view of the middle classes. I do not accept that and neither should the tennis establishment. John McEnroe had a cosy, middle American class

upbringing and that did not harm the development of his fierce will to win; and the same can be said for Seles, Capriati and Edberg.

There is no class, cosy answer unless it lies in the whole spirit and ethic of Wimbledon itself and the British game. I do fear that tennis in these shores remains a closed game; it is founded on the club network and many clubs have firm fences and doors, like Wimbledon, itself. Tennis may be too much a social experience. It may fall too readily into the lap of the hostesses and the businessmen. It may forget to encourage the sharp kid, looking for real sport, looking for facilities he or she can use, searching for that early coaching support. It may fail to provide the competitive and coaching structure that other sports do.

Some day our tennis prince will come. You can be sure of it. Until then we must make do with javelin world records, yet more boring middle-distance champions, great footballers, golfers, sprinters and cricketers, young rugby stars like Guscott. The prospects are not too bad.

The ultimate inspection of Garrison's will to win

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

CONSISTENCY has never been the password in Zina Garrison's career. Her stock-in-trade has been spectacular victory, followed by deflating defeat. From the park courts where she first learned her tennis to her first-round defeat in the French Open three weeks ago, Garrison had failed to master the difficult art of winning.

Take the Australian Open in January. Garrison had led Mary-Jo Fernandez by a set and served for the match twice. The Texan had a gilded chance to start the year in a grand slam final. Her semi-final opponent would have been Claudia Porwik. The "what happens next" question would not have taxed anyone who knew the fragility of Garrison's mind. She lost her serve twice and was beaten 6-6 in the final set.

"I don't understand it sometimes," Garrison said. "I work very hard and I just never get the breaks. Somehow, I just can't make my own breaks and until I do I don't deserve to win." It was the gospel of the under-achiever.

The sports psychologists were as puzzled as Garrison by the lack of the killer instinct. The youngest of seven children, she was that rarely, a backstreet tennis player. Better than that, she was a black backstreet tennis player, the prime example of what you could achieve with a bit of dedication and, to use one of Garrison's own favourite phrases, "a few breaks".

Everything, from her streetwise upbringing to her instinct for serve-and-volley encouraged comparison with the last great black female tennis player, Althea Gibson. But while Gibson won Wimbledon, the French and the US titles, Garrison had an "after you" attitude. She tried and tried, but in the end, it became a vicious circle. Defeat led to loss of confidence, loss of confidence to inevitable defeat and so on and so on through seven grand slam quarter-finals and four



semi-finals.

"I always felt that I was giving 110 per cent," she said. "But the truth was, in crucial situations, I did give up a lot of matches." Until the last four days, that is, when Garrison has finally discovered that winning is not so painful after all.

She only needed one match point to finish off Monica Seles in the quarter-final, one to end Graf's dominance of the Championships in the semi-final. All that stands between her and real fulfilment is Martina Navratilova and the inferiority complex that must follow from a head-to-head record of played 28, lost 27.

All those defeats will count for nothing, of course, if Garrison can carry her form of the previous two rounds into the final today.

Before the Championships, Navratilova said that a ninth title would give her "peace of mind." But the presumption was that Graf would be vanquished in the final. Whether she can summon the same desire to beat Garrison yet again provides one precious glimmer of doubt for Garrison's followers.

Navratilova does not anticipate a problem. "In 1986, when I had been planning to play Chris Evert, Mandlikova beat Chris in the semi-final and it really threw me for a loop. I'm not going to make the same mistake again," she said.

Garrison will hope that the loser's mantle has fallen from her shoulders. "This has been my most consistent tournament against the top players," she said. Consistent, Garrison's new password.

FINAL FORM GUIDE

MARTINA NAVRATILOVA (US) v ZINA GARRISON (US)

| Tournament | Surface | Round | Winner | Score |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 1982 French Open | Clay | 4th | Navratilova | 6-3, 6-2 |
| 1982 Wimbledon | Grass | 4th | Navratilova | 7-5, 6-1 |
| 1982 US Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-3 |
| 1982 Australian Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-1 |
| 1984 Wimbledon | Grass | 4th | Navratilova | 6-1, 6-1 |
| 1984 US Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-1 |
| 1984 Australian Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-1 |
| 1985 Wimbledon | Grass | 4th | Navratilova | 6-4, 7-6 |
| 1985 US Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-3 |
| 1985 Australian Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-3 |
| 1986 Wimbledon | Grass | 4th | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-3 |
| 1986 US Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-3 |
| 1986 Australian Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-2, 6-3 |
| 1987 Wimbledon | Grass | 4th | Navratilova | 6-1, 7-6 |
| 1987 US Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-1, 6-3 |
| 1987 Australian Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-1, 6-3 |
| 1988 Wimbledon | Grass | 4th | Navratilova | 6-1, 6-3 |
| 1988 US Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-1, 6-3 |
| 1988 Australian Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 6-1, 6-3 |
| 1989 Wimbledon | Grass | 4th | Navratilova | 7-6, 6-3 |
| 1989 US Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 7-6, 6-2 |
| 1989 Australian Open | Hard | 3rd | Navratilova | 7-6, 6-2 |
| 1990 Wimbledon | Grass | 4th | Navratilova | 6-1, 6-0 |

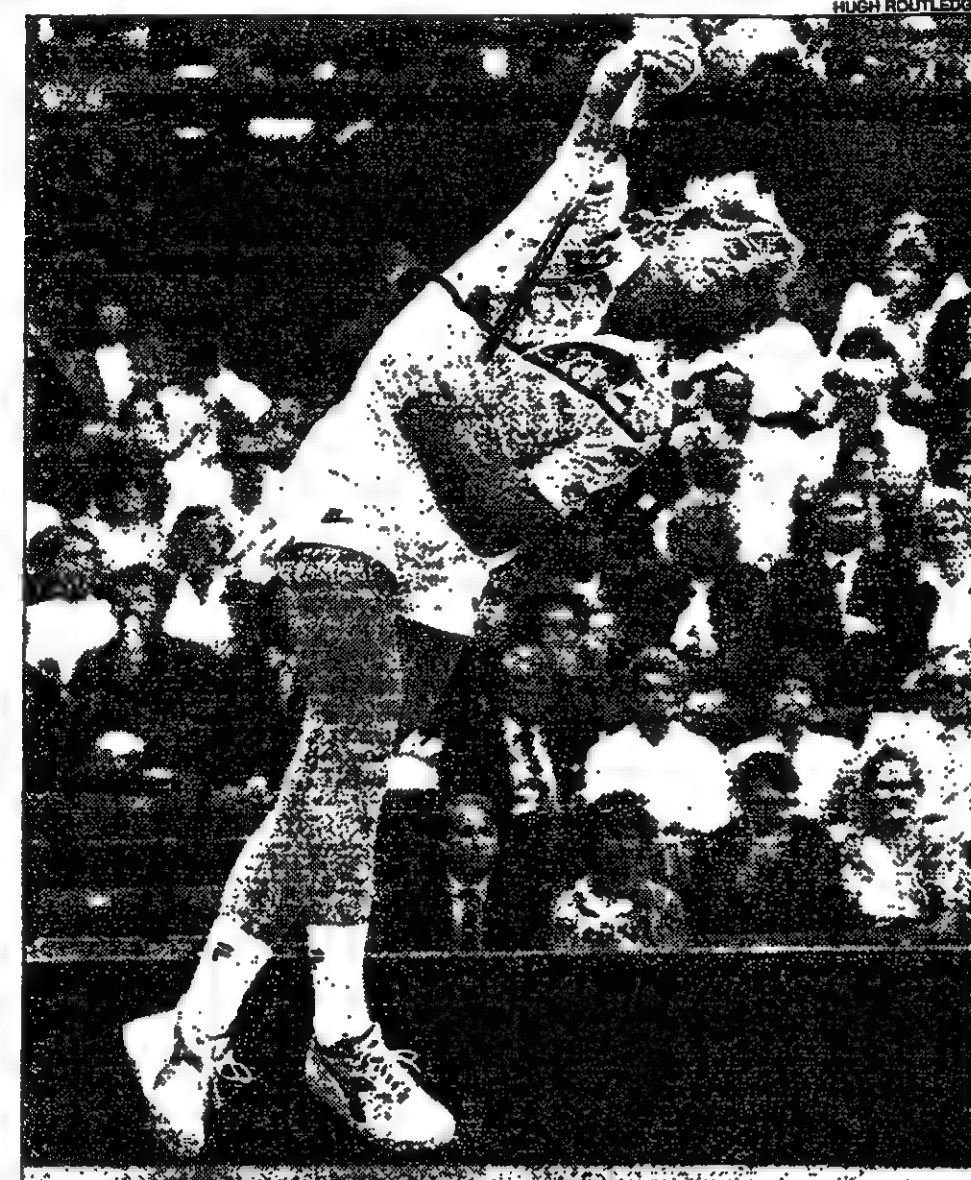
BOWLS

Consistency rewarded

ENGLAND won the NatWest home international series at Methilhill in Fife yesterday because they performed more efficiently against Ireland than did Scotland, with whom they tied on Thursday against Wales (David Rhys Jones writes).

Ted Hanger, for England, skipping a rink in his first series, had made an inauspicious start to his international career, losing his first six ends against Terry Sullivan on Wednesday, but finished the week on a high note, unbeaten in his three games.

His rink outplayed that of



Rising to the challenge: Becker on his way to the Wimbledon final. Report page 29

Older generation triumphs

By REX BELLAMY

TENNIS is not supposed to be a team game but its most spectacular form tends to be doubles, which demands harmonic variations by the most basic of teams: two people. The women — those we admire today and those we recall through the mists of memory — provided exemplary and often thrilling expertise at Wimbledon yesterday. The 35-and-over contingent and the celebrities of 1990 were playing semi-finals.

Even the main event proved a triumph for a comparatively older generation. Kathy Jordan and Elizabeth Smylie, combined ages 57, began and finished too well for the youngsters from the Soviet Union, Larissa Savchenko and Natalia Zvereva. Jordan and Smylie won 6-2, 7-6, coming back from 2-5 down in the second set.

Back in 1985, Jordan and Smylie beat Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver in the final. Since then, Jordan's right knee has been threatening to fall apart. Yesterday the leg was mostly covered by protec-

tive blue lagging that looked like an unfinished stocking. Aware that it would be hazardous to let their opponents settle, Jordan and Smylie were fast off the blocks and gained the momentum they needed to win a brisk first set. But when they were 2-5 down in the second, one began to consider the implications of a third — what with Jordan's knee and the combined disadvantage in birthdays.

It was time for a desperate assault (not that Jordan ever looks anything but desperate). Jordan took the initiative, with some blazing backhands and smart interceptions, and Jordan reclaimed the old fires. But at 5-5 the Soviet Union, rebounding, broke through again and then reached 40-15 (two set points) on Zvereva's service.

Two telling thrusts by Smylie made it deuce and we were soon into a tie-break. The 1985 champions romped to a 5-0 lead, were forced to pause, then stepped into the final again thanks to a terminal double-fault by Savchenko.

The other semi-final was more consistently impressive in its tactical patterns, with the tandem formation a regular feature. The holders, Jana Novotna and Helena Sukova, beat Patty Fendick and Zina Garrison 7-6, 6-4. It should have been easier, because the Czechoslovaks had two break points for a 5-1 lead in the first set and three break points for a 5-2 lead in the second.

Novotna and Sukova were the better rehearsed, slightly more coherent team, but may have taken the logical consequences too much for granted — and when the alarm bells were ringing, Fendick and Garrison (especially Fendick) reacted like a couple of United States Marines spoiling for a fight.

For Garrison, this was an extra mission sandwiched between singles against Steffi Graf and Navratilova. Garrison is the new star of Wimbledon but, except for her exciting tennis, hardly looks the part. She is a sturdy, bustling figure, quivering with energy, and is somewhat pigeon-toed.

WIMBLEDON RESULTS

Saved players in capitals

Men's singles

Winner: £230,000

Runner-up: £115,000

Holder: B Becker (WG)

Semi-finals

S EDEBERG (S) bt I LENDL (CZ), 6-1, 7-6, 6-3

B BECKER (WG) bt G Navratilova (US), 4-6, 7-6, 6-0, 7-6

Men's doubles

Winners: £34,230 per pair

Runners-up: £17,100 per pair

Holder: J Fitzgerald (Aus) and A Jarryd (Swe)

Semi-finals

R LEACH (SA) and J PUGH (US) bt S Kruger (SA) and G Van Emburg (US), 4-6, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3

P ALDRICH and D VISSER (SA) bt J Ferra (Arg) and L Lavalle (Mex), 6-4, 6-3, 6-2

Women's doubles

Winners: £81,510 per pair

Runners-up: £40,750 per pair

Holder: J Novotna and H Sukova (CZ)

Semi-finals

J NOVOTNA and H SUKOVA (CZ) bt P FENDICK and Z L GARRISON (US), 7-6, 6-4

K JORDAN (US) and P D SMYLYE (Aus) bt L SAVCHENKO and N ZVEREVA (USSR), 6-2, 7-6

Mixed doubles

Winners: £40,000 per pair

Runners-up: £20,000 per pair

Holder: J Pugh (US) and J Novotna (CZ)

Quarter-finals

J PUGH (US) and J NOVOTNA (CZ) bt S Cannon and R M White (US), 6-1, 6-3

Late results from Thursday

Mixed doubles

Third round

M J Bates and J M Durie (GB) bt P Galbraith (US) and N Miyagi (Japan), 6-2, 6-3

D T VISSER (SA) and R D FAIRBANK (US) bt G Michibata (Can) and A Huber (WGI), 6-4, 7-6

R LEACH and Z L GARRISON (US) bt J PUGH (US) and J NOVOTNA (CZ), 7-6, 6-4

J PUGH (US) and J NOVOTNA (CZ) bt R SEGUIN and J MCNEILL (US), 7-6, 6-4

P ALDRICH and E REINACH (SA) bt T WOODBRIDGE and N PROVIS (Aus), 3-6, 6-4, 6-0

KEY

Arg: Argentina; Aus: Australia; Bel: Belgium; Ben: Belgium; Can: Canada; C: Czechoslovakia; Den: Denmark; Fin: Finland; Fr: France; G: Great Britain; Ger: Germany; Gre: Greece; H: Hungary; I: Israel; Ir: Ireland; J: Japan; L: Luxembourg; Mex: Mexico; N: Netherlands; NZ: New Zealand; P: Puerto Rico; SA: South Africa; S: Spain; Swe: Sweden; Swi: Switzerland; US: United States; USSR: Soviet Union; Ven: Venezuela; WGI: West Germany; Yug: Yugoslavia.

Wigan rejected

THE former Fulham and Worthington Town rugby League player, Iain MacQuade, who set goal-kicking records with both clubs, has turned down an offer to join the champions, Wigan, as a specialist kicking coach.

MacQuade, 34, has been at Wigan since 1987.

An Auckland judge yesterday dismissed the assault charge against Bobby Goulding, the Great Britain scrum half, and ordered him to pay into court costs of £5750 (£2500, \$3000 for the costs of two complaints and \$2500 for charity).

Men's doubles sticks to preordained plan

By ALIX RAMSEY

THE men's doubles went to plan at Wimbledon yesterday, agreed with himself. Aldrich and Visser dispatched Javier Frana and Leonardo Lavalle, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. Frana and Lavalle had ended Jeremy Bates and Kevin Curran's hopes in the quarter-finals, while Aldrich and Visser had survived a five-set marathon against the former champions, Flach and Seguso, to take their place in the semi-finals.

But it was the South African pair who came through the gauntlet and were simply too good for Frana and Lavalle. Aldrich and Visser had too much power for their opponents.

EQUESTRIANISM

Trials offer form guide

WITH Britain, New Zealand and the United States, three of the favourites for the World Three Day Event Championships in Sweden this month, all fielding their full list of championship contenders at the Jaguar Milton Keynes horse trials this weekend — together with entries from six other countries — the trials are set to provide the most significant form guide to date for the Stockholm championships (Jenny MacArthur writes).

The British selectors are using Milton Keynes as a final trial for the short-listed British riders — now reduced to 10 following Nicola May's withdrawal after a fall from a young horse last week. On Monday they will select the six riders to travel to Stockholm from whom the team of four will be chosen.

Provided their horses remain fit, it is difficult to look beyond the four who helped to win the gold medal at the European Championships last year — Virginia Leng, Lorna Clarke, Roddy Powell and Ian Stark. Roddy Clarke, however, who finished fourth in those championships on Gert Smart, competing as an individual, must have a strong chance of regaining her team place.

هكذا من الأصول

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Late break secures Nijdam's victory

From JOHN WILCOCKSON
IN VITTEL

JELLE Nijdam, the winner of the 1989 Tour de France, claimed another victory in this year's Tour de France. One of the riders who slipped away from the pack in the final half hour, Nijdam used his tactical awareness to take the uphill sprint from Jasper Stuyt, who was fourth, and the winner of stage four, Johan Vaeckx, of Belgium.

The other riders who broke away were Francesco Moser, who finished second, and the Italian sprinter, who finished third, by making a tactical attack and the Paragon team riders, Eamon and Neil. The main bunch, which included the likes of Greg LeMond, who finished fourth, and Bernard Hinault, who finished fifth, were unable to catch Nijdam.

Nijdam's victory was a surprise, as he was not considered a favourite for the title. He had won the 1989 Tour de France, but had not been in the top 10 in the 1988 Tour de France. He had also won the 1989 Tour de France, but had not been in the top 10 in the 1988 Tour de France. He had also won the 1989 Tour de France, but had not been in the top 10 in the 1988 Tour de France.

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MOTOR RACING

Mansell sets fastest time as high winds buffet cars

From JOHN BLUNSDEN
IN LE CASTELLET, FRANCE

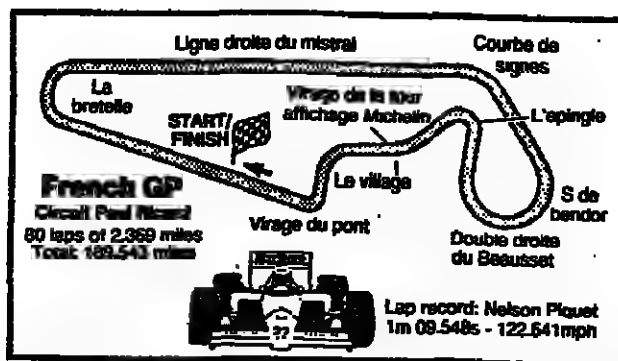
NIGEL Mansell used the latest version of the Ferrari V12 engine for the first time in public yesterday to claim the provisional pole position for tomorrow's French Grand Prix. He was a tenth of a second faster than Ayrton Senna's McLaren-Honda.

Every driver's major problem was a blustery high wind. "Although it was helping to push the cars down the straight," Mansell said, "the big problem was through the high speed Signes corner at the end of it. We're flat out in top gear at around 200mph and it's very uncomfortable when a gust of wind suddenly hits you in the side and throws your car off-line part way through the right-hander."

On his fastest lap he found it a particularly painful experience, his Ferrari being pushed up on to a kerb, the sudden jolt opening up a wound to his right elbow which he sustained during his drive into second place in Mexico.

Mansell predicts that if the wind drops for final qualifying today at least half a second should come off everyone's times. Ron Dennis, the McLaren chief, explained that his team were combating the blustery conditions by putting more downforce through their cars' wings.

The Lotus drivers, Derek



Warwick and Martin Donnelly, fifteenth and sixteenth respectively, feel that they have overcome this and as a result have unbalanced their cars. They are hoping that less wing-angle will help to move them up the grid during the final qualifying this afternoon.

The Paul Ricard circuit has been completely resurfaced

since last year and its lack of bumps has come to the aid of the struggling Leyton House team, who have had difficulty in qualifying in recent races, but are in ninth (Mauricio Gugelmin) and fourteenth (Ivan Capelli) positions.

But the new surface has a much better grip than in the past, and this will give teams a

difficult job in selecting the right tyres for the race in the view of John Barnard, Benetton's technical director. "It should be possible to go through non-stop using an intermediate compound, but it may well prove beneficial to go softer and make a mid-race pit stop," he said.

Even during qualifying, tyre choice is no easy matter here. Nelson Piquet and Alessandro Nannini ended up with almost identical times in their Benetton-Fords. Piquet had used qualifying rubber and encountered too much understeer; Nannini had conservatively opted for soft

tyres having lost more than half the hour-long session because of a precautionary engine change after he had over-revved his car during the preliminary practice period.

Although Ferrari are looking strong here, Senna's post-qualifying comments will not allow any complacency to infiltrate the Italian team. "Starting first or second is no big deal, just a personal thing," the Brazilian said.

"The key for the race will be to have the right chassis balance which will keep the tyres in good shape early in the race when the fuel load is heavy."

It looks like being quite a battle.

Life and death on the grand prix circuit, Saturday review

QUALIFYING TIMES

1. N. Mansell (GB), Ferrari, 1m 40.440s (132.441 mph); 2. A. Senna (BR), McLaren-Honda, 1m 40.549s; 3. A. Prost (FR), Ferrari, 1m 40.792s; 4. R. Piquet (BR), Benetton-Ford, 1m 40.858s; 5. G. Baggio (ITA), Benetton-Ford, 1m 40.945s; 6. I. Capelli (ITA), Leyton House-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 7. M. Gugelmin (BR), Benetton-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 8. S. Badoer (ITA), Benetton-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 9. A. Nannini (ITA), Benetton-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 10. D. Warwick (GB), Williams-Renault, 1m 41.010s; 11. P. Albani (FR), Ligier-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 12. J. Alesi (FR), Tyrrell-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 13. A. Nannini (ITA), Benetton-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 14. J. Capelli (ITA), Leyton House-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 15. D. Warwick (GB), Williams-Renault, 1m 41.010s; 16. M. Donnelly (GB), Lotus-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 17. M. Donnelly (GB), Lotus-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 18. S. Badoer (ITA), Benetton-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 19. S. Badoer (ITA), Benetton-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 20. M. Donnelly (GB), Lotus-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 21. P. Albani (FR), Ligier-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 22. A. Nannini (ITA), Benetton-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 23. A. Nannini (ITA), Benetton-Ford, 1m 41.010s; 24. D. Warwick (GB), Williams-Renault, 1m 41.010s; 25. E. Capelli (ITA), Leyton House-Ford, 1m 41.010s.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS
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Setting sail for the great blue yonder

Imagine the perfect holiday: azure sea, clear sky, a deserted sun-bleached beach and your own luxury yacht lying at anchor in the cove. Or you might prefer something less conventional than the Mediterranean and Caribbean: how about a cruise exploring the glacier-ridged mountainous coast of Alaska, the Galapagos Islands or Australia's Great Barrier Reef. All are possible by chartering a yacht (Barry Pickthall writes).

With some of the best yachts available in the most exotic locations, there is a strong argument for renting rather than buying. Gone are the maintenance problems, difficulties of finding a good crew and the cost of getting these expensive floating assets from one region to another. Instead, enjoy a carefree cruise aboard one yacht in the Pacific, charter another in Cannes or Monte Carlo for corporate entertaining.

"Charterers used to cater almost exclusively for vacations but now the boom among the mega-yachts is in corporate entertaining," says Keith Binding, of Halsey Marine, one of Britain's top charter agents. "They provide a superb environment for hospitality and promotions and since most carry satellite telephones, fax and tele equipment, getting away from it all does not mean being out of touch."

Halsey handles several unusual yachts such as the Margaux Rose, a 140ft luxury motor yacht cruising the Mediterranean with a ten-strong crew catering for a similar number of guests. Further afield, Halsey has the Mary J, a

What to expect when spending £33,000 a week to go sailing on Sir Thomas Sopwith's America's Cup yacht

91ft Canadian helicopter-carrying power cruiser to provide six guests with views of British Columbia and Alaska. Revived interest in the bygone era of yachting and the rebuilding and renovation of some of the most splendid vessels from the Edwardian and Georgian years, is also well catered for. Kalizma, a classic on the books of both Archibald Reid and Cavendish White Castlemain, is the 140ft Edwardian motor yacht once owned by Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor. Kalizma is available for cruises in the western Mediterranean at £3,300 a day.

Closer to home is Blue Bird, the 103ft motor yacht built in 1938 for Sir Malcolm Campbell's proposed treasure hunting expedition to the Cocos Islands. The war interferred and after serving at Dunkirk and as an armed patrol boat along the Irish and Scottish coasts, she was sold abroad. Five years ago, Blue Bird was found neglected in California and brought home to be restored. She is available for charter in the UK for £7,750 a day.

If sailing is more your style, one of the most memorable experiences is to race aboard Sir Thomas Sopwith's former America's Cup

challenger, Endeavour. This 130ft J class yacht was rescued from a muddy grave on the Hamble and rebuilt under the direction of the American media heiress Elizabeth Meyer for more than \$10 million. Currently cruising the coast of Maine, she moves south in November for a season of charter in the Caribbean. Represented in Britain by both Camper & Nicholson (C&N) who built her, and Archibald Reid, she is available for \$60,000 (£33,000) a week.

On a less opulent scale, Archibald Reid also offers Velsheda, another rebuilt J class yacht, for charter in home waters. Based in Southampton, she can be booked on a daily basis for events like Cowes Week for £2,000 a day. A great classic on C & N's books is Shenandoah, the 160ft, three-masted gaff schooner built for the Wall Street financier Gibson Fahnestock in 1902. This grand old lady has been refitted to combine her glamorous Edwardian style with today's comforts, communications and navigation equipment. For sale at \$4.6 million (£2.5 million), she is open to charter in the Mediterranean for \$41,200 (£22,800) a week.

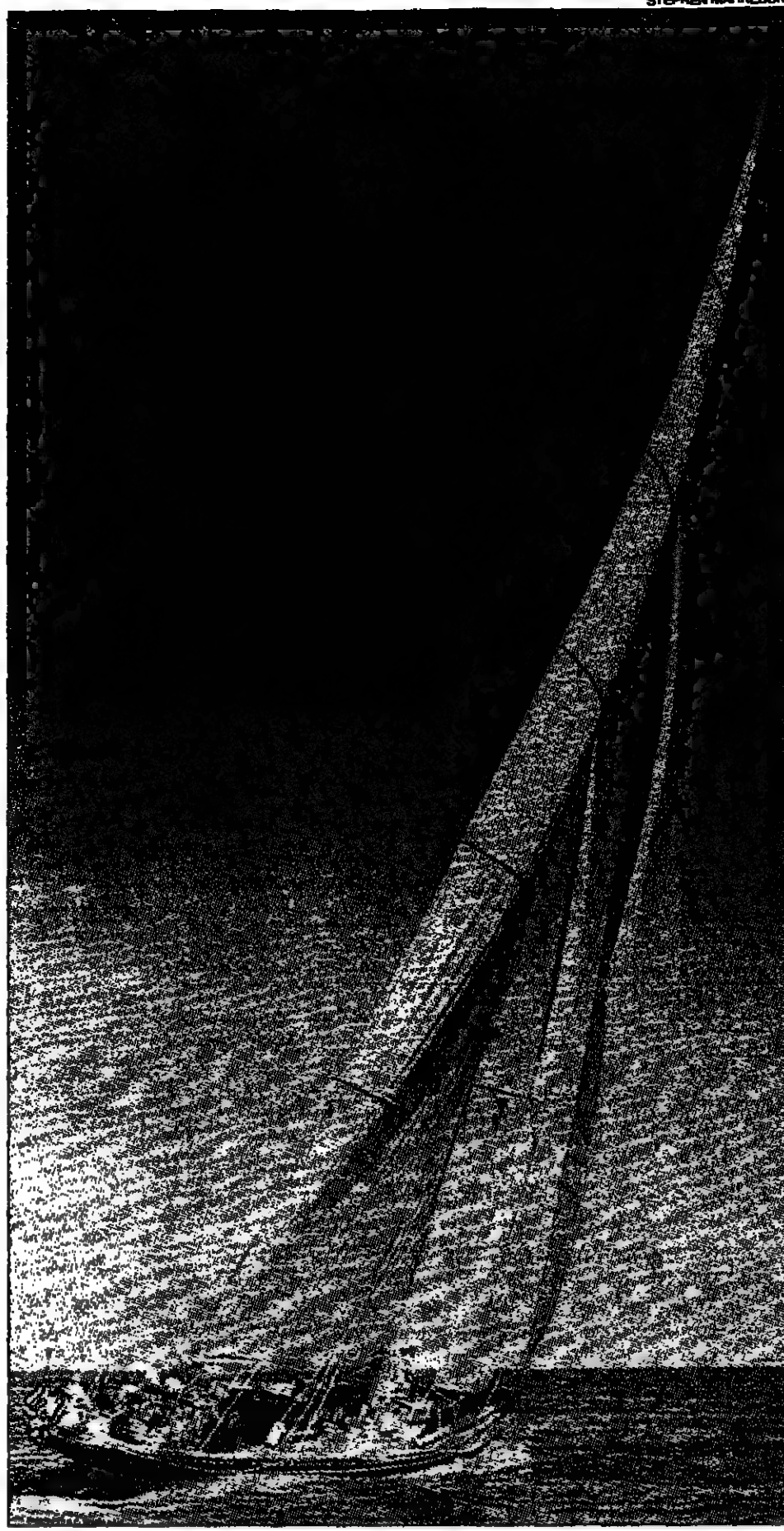
Opal C, a newly launched 132ft Bannenberg-designed mega-yacht, represents the other market extreme. Cruising in the Mediterranean, this 35-knot ultra-modern motor yacht boasts every facility from a Jacuzzi to a revolving diningroom and is offered by C & N at \$65,000 (£36,000) a week. And if you like her, she can be yours for \$12.5 million (£7 million).

For the adventurous, Archibald Reid is planning a world cruise for an eight-strong fleet of cruising yachts which set sail early in 1992 for the Pacific, calling at Tahiti, Samoa, Tonga and Fiji before heading either to the Mediterranean via the Maldives and Red Sea, or to the Caribbean, taking in Japan and Alaska.

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● Archibald Reid & Co, The Boat House, Palmers Court, Billingshurst, Sussex RH14 9DN (0403 785044).
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● Cavendish White Castlemain Ltd, 71 Pavilion Road, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 0ET (071-245 6077).

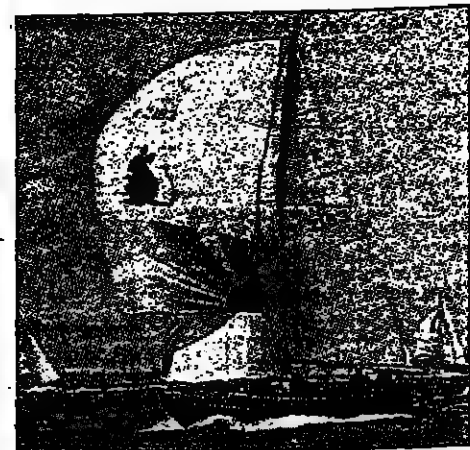


Outdoor life: Opal C has a revolving dining-room and a Jacuzzi



Sir Thomas Sopwith's challenger: Endeavour heels during trials off The Netherlands coast

Up-to-date veteran



Malcolm McKeag visits a home that wins yacht races

Listening with a new coat of varnish and bedecked with flags, a remarkable yacht acted as both guest of honour and principal hostess at a party on the Hamble river recently. Sunstone, launched 25 years ago from James McGruer's yard on the Clyde, was celebrating her silver jubilee.

Sunstone is unusual for two reasons: although she is a racing yacht she is a genuine floating home, and despite her age, can still beat spartan ocean racers, and some of the most modern designs afloat.

Last season the 40ft Sunstone won her class in the Fastnet race, and went on to take by a handsome margin of collected points, the Royal Ocean Racing Club's Yacht of the Year trophy.

Yet Sunstone is the only home of her owners and co-skippers Tom and Vicki Jackson, who have lived aboard since buying the boat in 1981. The Jacksons go to work each day like everyone else. Mr Jackson is the principal of a sixth-form college. Mrs Jackson lectures in housing at a technical college. They live normal lives, apart from being ruthless when accumulating possessions.

Changes to the rules governing the design of offshore racing yachts since Sunstone was built mean she is unique, but Mr Jackson insists that her design, by the American master Olin Stephens, is only part of the reason for her success. "While we can't change the hull," he says, "we keep everything else rigorously up to date."

According to John Irwin, the principal race boat broker at Berthon International, who sells the previous year's crop of ocean racers, there are always bargains to be found in older race boats. A 1987 Admiral's Cup yacht, which might have cost close to £200,000 to design and build, can now be bought for around £60,000 and a 1985 vintage £40,000.

It is still possible to find a vintage classic. Mr Irwin knows of a Stephens-designed S & S4, a sistership to Edward Heath's first Morning Cloud, on offer for £22,000. "You would have to spend another £12,000 to bring her up to Sunstone standard," he says.

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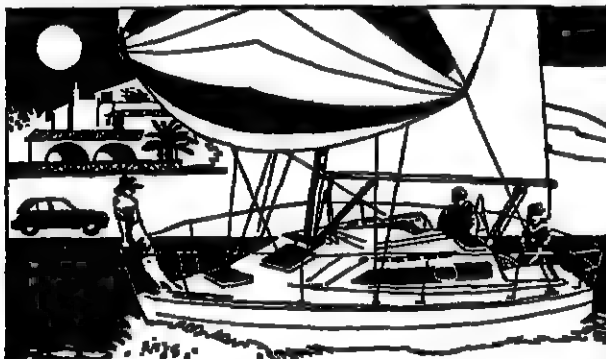
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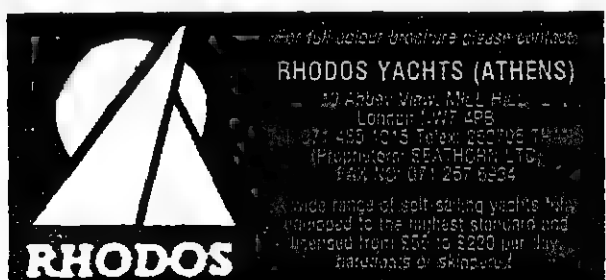
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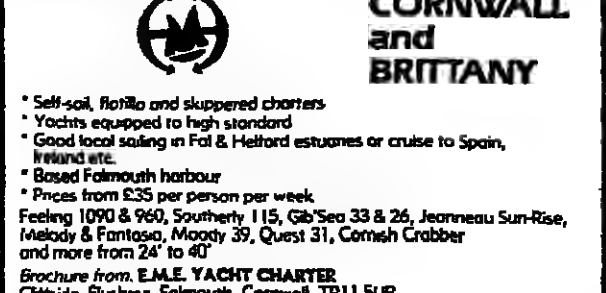
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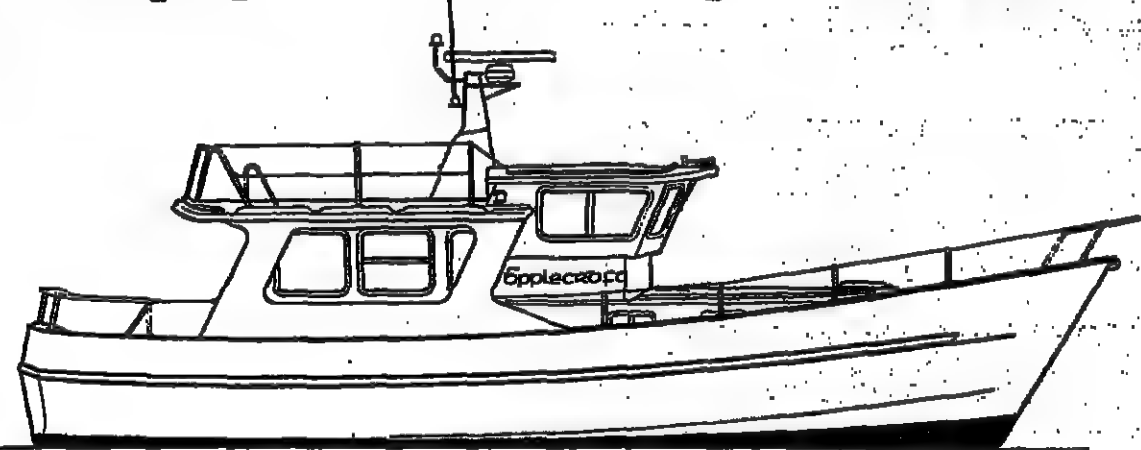
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ACCOUNTANCY

Recruitment that adds up to success

Accountancy leads the field of professions in the standard of training it provides for its graduate recruits, Edward Fennell reports

A survey by the Institute of Manpower Studies complains of the ineptitude of many recruiters of British graduates. According to the report, "You and Your Graduate: The First Few Years", many graduates receive unstructured training and inadequate feedback from their employers. These have a demoralising effect and adversely influence the transition from college to work.

Fortunately, accountancy employers are largely exempt from these complaints. As the results of the Professional Examinations I and II, published today, illustrate, the chartered accountancy industry can boast considerable success in the way it inducts and trains its graduate trainees.

Under the auspices of a well-policed training system, the chances are that those who begin training as chartered accountants will succeed. Figures recently issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) show that more than 85 per cent of students taking the Professional Examination I qualify, while as many as 90 per cent of those taking Professional Examination II become members

of the institute. Such a high success rate has proven an attraction to the profession. While maintaining high standards in its examinations, and reforming them to meet the changing needs of public practice and the business world, the chartered accountancy profession has geared its training to ensure minimal levels of failure.

It is a radically changed picture from that of the mid-Seventies when there were accusations, however unjustified, that pass marks were adjusted to ensure substantial numbers of failures with the aim of keeping the profession small and ensuring that the privileges of the elite were protected.

Since then there has been a substantial change. The number of entrants has grown enormously, the quality of training has been continuously raised (some firms, such as Arthur Andersen, can boast of having no failures) and the standing of the qualification has been enhanced. Chartered accountancy represents one of the most meritocratic professions, with a creditable record for equal opportunities and a graduate profile that is astonishingly high (91 per cent of trainees have a degree) for a career which is still open to

the A-level entrant. The impact of this record of success is interesting. For a start, the numbers entering training continue to rise. The most recently published figures from ICAEW have shown that there was a year-on-year increase of almost 10 per cent in new students between 1987/88 and 1988/89. In fact, 7,063 trainees were recruited in 1988/89. What was particularly interesting was that almost one in five was a mature-age - 25 or over - entrant. This represented a large increase on previous years, reflecting not just the popularity of accountancy training and its appeal to those who were probably restarting their careers, but also the willingness of accountancy employers to recruit from a wide range of backgrounds.

Yet notwithstanding the popularity of accountancy among those in their twenties, there is no similar move among those in their thirties. Taking a degree in accountancy is still not a popular way to start a career in the profession. Statistics just published by the Universities Central Council for Admissions (UCCA) show that at a time when applications for higher education are growing substantially, the number of young people interested in accountancy is falling.

For example, while between May 1989 and May 1990 there was a 12 per cent increase in the number of university applicants,

the number of applicants for accountancy dropped by about 5 per cent. This contrasts with law where there was an increase of about 6 per cent.

This should not, however, give the accountants any worries. There is little question that the breadth of experience and variety of academic disciplines contribute enormously to the profession. There is a symmetry in the way chartered accountants come from a diversity of subject backgrounds and subsequently enter an enormously varied range of jobs. Their years of professional training create a common culture, but within

that there is a wide variety of shadings.

What is also remarkable is that the people who tend to do well in the professional exams are not those with accountancy backgrounds, but those who have degrees in subjects such as mathematics and engineering. There is a trend that demonstrates that those with a "hard" numerate-based first degree are likely to come out tops in the exams.

However, while this may be stimulating for the accountants, it is almost certainly bad news for the employers of scientists and engineers. Too many of their best

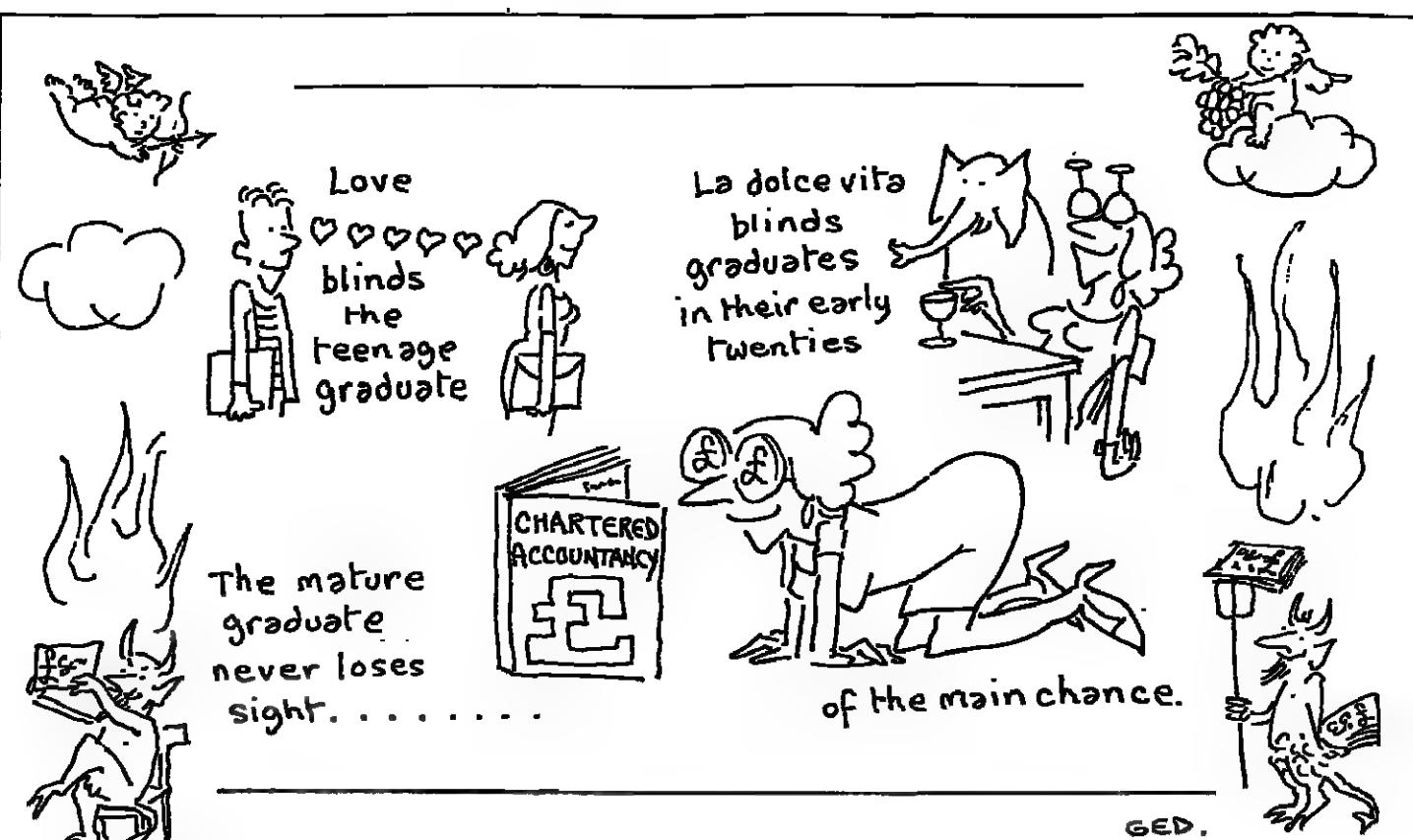
people are being lured into accountancy, something that can be halted only once the British manufacturing industry starts to give to young technologists the same status, conditions and training that accountancy gives to recruits.

It is not without significance, for example, that when the medium-sized merged firm of Kidson Impey was created recently, Ian Macdonald, a senior partner, said that one of the benefits of the merger, and one of its motives, was that the larger firm would be more attractive to students. One wonders whether any engineering-

based companies would rate "graduate appeal" as an important consideration in shaping their corporate strategy.

Today's Professional Examination results, therefore, continue to show that accountancy is one of the dominant, and perhaps even the pre-eminent, professions in Britain. It has neither fallen out with the government nor alienated itself from the public.

At a time of great turbulence in the profession, it is emerging stronger and more flexible. It offers a model that others should follow.



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Executive Editor David Brewerton

BUSINESS

Where monetary union has left people worse off

East Berlin

In Tangermünde, a small town on the Baltic Sea in East Germany's deprived north, there are no signs of mark euphoria. This week one of the town's largest companies, a manufacturer of wooden tiles, fired 800 of its 1,400 employees, after realising that its tiles cost more than twice as much as similar products made in West Germany. At end-June the company's warehouse was full of stocks that no furniture manufacturer, East or West, wanted to buy.

In the same town, Ogema, a jam company, halved its workforce of 300. To achieve Western levels of productivity,

Ogema would need to invest DM10 million. But then 50 people could do the job.

In Saxony and Thüringen, the East German affiliate of IG Metall, the steel union, pressed for a gradual rise of East German wages to western levels, irrespective of the productivity gap. The West's unions have pledged not to let East Germany become West Germany's low wage production base, which might endanger western jobs.

These examples and many others may still haunt Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, who last Sunday stated categorically that the mark would make most people better off, while

nobody would be worse off. The statement had an air of "read-my-lips". The truth of it did not last a week. Food and rent increases will make many people worse off in the short run, despite unemployment allowances. To the unemployed in Tangermünde and elsewhere, this has already happened.

The problems are exacerbated by policy errors committed by the East German government. Gerhard Pohl, the East German economics minister, has admitted that his government showed scant regard for competition policy. The most prominent cases were the takeover by West Germany's largest banks and

insurance companies of East German state monopolies.

One week after monetary union, East German consumers, bewildered by the look and feel of the new money and new price structures, are being haunted by powerful West German retail monopolies. Food and consumer goods prices in East Germany are about 20 per cent higher than in the West, despite the same level of taxation. In some areas food prices are twice as high. For many East Germans the mark was a symbol of wealth. Now many are learning that the same mark can make them broke.

It is all a matter of time, the optimists

claim, and Herr Kohl might be right in the long run. The determination of West Germany's government and industry to make this experiment succeed is almost a guarantee that perhaps in five years East Germany's future will look brighter. Nevertheless, Herr Kohl faces an election, on December 2, by which East Germany is certain to feel the worst short-term consequences of monetary union, mainly in terms of unemployment.

Dr Gerhard Rosenkranz, a director at an East Berlin unemployment bureau, said over the next weeks jobs would disappear on a large scale. The number of registered unemployed appears to

have quadrupled during the first week of monetary union. He thinks the situation will last two-four years. Only then will the retraining programmes come to fruition and the creation of new jobs will outstrip the destruction of the old.

There is no textbook precedent for German monetary union. Even the West German government sees it as an experiment. Theo Waigel, the West German finance minister, said that anyone who claims to know the effects on growth or unemployment is "either a soothsayer or a liar".

Wolfgang Münchau

THE POUND

US dollar
1.7865 (+0.0040)
W German mark
2.9557 (+0.0119)
Exchange index
93.1 (+0.4)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1865.0 (+6.8)
FT-SE 100
2340.0 (+8.6)
New York Dow Jones
2899.51 (+20.29)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave
32445.12 (+83.45)

Closing Prices ... Page 47

Major indices and major changes ... Page 44

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 15%
3-month Interbank 15-14 1/2%
3-month eligible bills 14 1/2-14 1/4%
US: Prime Rate 10%
Federal Funds 8-9 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills 7.74-7.72%
30-year bonds 102 1/4-102 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London: New York:
£: \$1.7865
£: DM2.9557
£: Sfr2.5058
£: FF9.1919
£: Yen151.00
£: Lira20.36
ECU 10.70085
£: ECU1.425747
£: DDM1.336044

GOLD

London: Poling
AM \$361.35 pm \$361.15
close \$361.00-361.50 (\$200-
\$22.50)
New York:
Comex \$361.10-361.60

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug) ... \$15.85 bbl (\$15.75)
Dortmund latest trading price

FOUR STAR RATES

| | Bank | Bank |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| | Rate | Rate |
| Australia \$ | 2.18 | 2.18 |
| Austria Sch | 21.56 | 20.25 |
| Belgium Fr | 65.80 | 65.80 |
| Canada \$ | 2.16 | 2.16 |
| Denmark Kr | 11.72 | 11.02 |
| Finland Mk | 7.22 | 6.82 |
| France F | 10.22 | 9.82 |
| Germany DM | 3.07 | 2.92 |
| Greece Dr | 254 | 278 |
| Hong Kong \$ | 16.50 | 15.81 |
| India Ru | 1.16 | 1.05 |
| Italy Lit | 203.75 | 210 |
| Japan Yen | 353.75 | 357.75 |
| Netherlands Gld | 3.43 | 3.25 |
| Norway Kr | 11.82 | 11.12 |
| Portugal Esc | 203.50 | 203.50 |
| South Africa Rd | 5.96 | 5.35 |
| Spain Ptas | 167.50 | 175.51 |
| Sweden Kr | 11.11 | 10.51 |
| Switzerland Fr | 2.60 | 2.44 |
| Turkey Lira | 1.87 | 1.76 |
| USA \$ | 1.27 | 1.16 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 24.75 | 16.75 |

Rates for small denomination bank only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers cheques.
Retail Price Index: 125.2 (May)

AB Foods may launch bid for British Sugar

By ANGELA MACKAY

ASSOCIATED British Foods has asked the Office of Fair Trading to decide whether it would still countenance the company making an offer for British Sugar, Berisford International's prime asset.

Almost three years after bidding for the entire group, an offer abandoned after the October stock market crash, ABF has returned to the fray, hoping to secure British Sugar at a bargain price. The move follows Thursday's announcement by Berisford that all its assets were up for sale in an effort to cut its debt burden.

ABF's action has lured at least one other interested party into the spotlight, Groupe Saint Louis, the French sugar company. Others believed to be studying

Berisford's accounts include Larry Goodman, who has a 13 per cent stake, and two large American grain and commodity groups, Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland. Tate & Lyle has ruled out a bid.

ABF, whose 1987 bid had won official approval, is the only group to have received clearance to buy the business. The company, of which Garry Weston is chairman, said it would make "a substantial provision" against its 24 per cent holding in Berisford. The carrying value of the stake is 117p a share, and ABF is expected to provide against Berisford's share price moving lower than yesterday's close of 64p, down 16p. ABF's shares rose 7p to 41 1/2p.

ABF's Berisford stake is entered in the balance sheet as

an asset worth £132.2 million. Market analysts suggested ABF would assume the shares could drop to near 50p and make a provision of about £60 million.

At ABF's annual meeting last month, Mr Weston attacked Berisford's previous management, led by Ephraim Margulies, and confirmed he was still interested in British Sugar.

Yesterday, ABF concluded: "An early sale of British Sugar is the only realistic option available... which would allow time for Berisford to realise optimum value for its remaining assets and avoid the necessity of forced sales, particularly in the area of property, where present values are extremely depressed."



Set to make a 'substantial provision' against stake in Berisford: Garry Weston, the chairman of ABF

Berisford disagrees on the order of asset sales and is suspicious that one of the reasons behind the large provision on the ABF stake is to create the impression that Berisford is only worth a bargain price.

Harry Bailey, ABF's finance

director, said this was "totally disingenuous", adding: "Mr Weston made his interest in British Sugar clear only two weeks ago and any offers were always subject to obtaining realistic statements about British Sugar's accounts."

Analysts also suggested ABF was interested to learn the implications of Tate & Lyle's statement that there was evidence of price collusion in the British sugar industry. Berisford has sought legal advice from Clifford Chance, the solicitor, while Tate & Lyle is conducting an internal enquiry.

ABF has two added advantages over its rivals when it appears before the OFT: it is a British company, and it has a £1.4 billion cash pile.

Estimates of what British Sugar will cost range between £1.1 billion and £1.2 billion, or about 12.5 times earnings. Berisford has total debt of £1.2 billion and its market capitalisation has been dwindling since February, when the shares peaked at 151p. The company is in talks with its bankers to renegotiate borrowings. Berisford's dilemma was caused by a disastrous investment in New York property.

Brittan launches enquiry into German gas buys

From WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU IN EAST BERLIN

SIR Leon Brittan, the European Community competition commissioner, has launched an enquiry into the acquisition by West Germany's Ruhrgas of 35 per cent of the East German natural gas network.

He is concerned that the arrangement could undermine healthy market competition.

The commission said Ruhrgas seemed to have a dominant position on the natural gas market in West Germany. The acquisition of a strategic company in East Germany might cause serious problems under EC competition law.

"It is the commission's firm intention to introduce more competition into the energy sector, including the gas market, and not to permit acquisitions which threaten this objective if they are found to be incompatible with the competition rules," Sir Leon said.

Ruhrgas has acquired 35 per cent of East Germany's Verbundnetz, which owns the gas pipeline network in East Germany. Another 10 per cent of Verbundnetz will be bought by BEB Erdgas und Erdöl, owned by Esso, the West German subsidiary of Exxon, and Deutsche Shell, a unit of Roy-

al Dutch/Shell Group. The sister company of BEB, Brigitta Erdgas und Erdöl, has a 25 per cent stake in Ruhrgas, the statement said.

An EC spokesman said the commission had the right to examine any deal between EC companies that could inhibit competition or abuse a dominant market role.

Asked if the commission had the legal right to block a deal involving East Germany, an EC official said: "It's very difficult to say. We're in uncharted territory."

The official added that East Germany was a special case because it would be integrated into the EC once it linked up with West Germany. The action is the first by Sir Leon since he wrote to Gerhard Pohl, the East German economics minister, last week, expressing concern at the wave of West German takeovers of East German state companies.

Sir Leon did not mention the Ruhrgas deal in the letter, but he expressed regret that the East German government had decided to approve the purchase of 51 per cent of the East German state insurer, Staatliche Versicherung der DDR, by Allianz.

Liquidator for broker

THE Official Receiver has been appointed provisional liquidator of Lovell & Co, the Newcastle upon Tyne stockbroker suspended by the Securities and Investments Board last week.

The receiver has applied to

court to wind up the company. The SIB suspended the firm after a shortfall in capital was discovered during a routine inspection. A trustee has taken charge of Lovell's clients' funds of more than £1 million, which have been frozen.

Hutchison sells C&W stake

By COLIN CAMPBELL

HUTCHISON Whampoa, the Hong Kong trading group, and two related companies have sold their 51.5 million shares in Cable and Wireless, equivalent to 4.82 per cent of the telecommunications group.

The block was acquired from Hutchison Whampoa, Cheung Kong Holdings and Cavendish Investments in a "bought deal" by Smith New Court at an undisclosed price, possibly about 513p-514p.

The Hong Kong parcel was then sold to more than 100

institutions at 518p a share.

Hutchison Whampoa said it would make a HK\$700 million (£50 million) profit on the book cost of the shares.

Smith New Court admitted it had "made a turn" on the transaction, which at 518p puts a £266.8 million tag on the parcel.

The shares were easily placed with British and Far East investors, Smith New Court added. Buyers were also found in New York. The placing took little more than 30 minutes to complete. C&W shares fell 23p to 525p in

trading volumes topping 104 million. The company is likely to have to wait until Monday before being formally sold of the sale by one of its large shareholders. It would not comment on the market transaction.

Hutchison Whampoa and Cheung Kong have been C&W shareholders since 1987 and made further purchases in 1988.

Analysts suggest Hutchison's average price would have been about 280p, on which it would have secured a handsome trading profit.

British cliff-hanger at US film-maker

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

STANDARD Chartered Bank and Richard Branson, founder of the Virgin Group, must decide next week whether to move deeper into the film industry or face losing \$20 million they are owed by Management Company Entertainment Group, a talent agency and specialist in making low budget films.

MCEG has to renegotiate \$72.5 million of debts by next Friday, and its future could hinge on decisions made next week by Mr Branson and Standard Chartered Bank, whose chairman is Rodney Galpin.

Standard and Virgin are being asked to convert a substantial part of their debt into equity as a condition to allow the loss-making MCEG to restructure most of its \$112 million debt. Failure could force the film-maker, which made the hit *Look Who's Talking*, with John Travolta and Kirstie Alley, to file for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection against its creditors.

Raymond Godfrey, the president and chief operating

officer at MCEG, said: "We don't think it will come to that, but our lawyers advised us to warn people."

"We are in discussions with Chartered and Virgin now and I don't want to say anything which might prejudice that."

Virgin already owns 20 per cent of MCEG. It took the stake as part payment for Virgin Vision, the film and video distribution company, which was sold to MCEG last August for \$83 million.

MCEG's main creditor is the financial services arm of General Electric, which is owed \$72.5 million. It was General Electric who gave MCEG the deadline by which it has to organise its debts. Virgin is owed \$9.75 million and Standard Chartered is owed \$10 million.

The film company has delayed filing its detailed financial statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission until Friday, Jonathan Crane, who founded MCEG in 1982, said last year that he hoped the company would move back into profit.



Galpin: his decision could save Los Angeles' company

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Coal funds win bid for Globe after Postel sells stake

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE British Coal Pension Funds have won their £1.11 billion bid for Globe Investment Trust after an eleventh-hour deal to buy the 9.7 million shares owned by Postel, the Post Office pension fund, on tax-efficient terms.

Last night, the Coal funds announced recent market acquisitions and acceptances had taken the stake in Globe, Britain's largest investment trust, to 33.4 million shares, or 62 per cent. The offer, which was due to close at 1pm on Monday, will go unconditional.

The end to one of the most bitter bid battles in the City came suddenly. The Coal funds bought 92 million shares through the market yesterday, representing more than 17 per cent of the investment trust. Most large institutional shareholders decided to sell, and receive cash in the market, once it was clear that the Coal funds had won control of Globe, where David Hardy is chairman and chief executive.

The action was triggered when Postel sold its stake just after midday. Postel is the largest nationalised industry pension fund and British Coal the second largest.

The acquisition took the Coal funds' stake to almost 48 per cent, including accep-

tances. A further institutional sale of 9.6 million just before lunch put control into the hands of the Coal funds.

A rush of sales followed as institutions moved to receive cash at the close of the stock market account rather than wait for the conclusion of the offer. Barclays de Zoete Wedd is expected to stop buying in the market on Monday.

The Postel sale, like the others, was arranged through BZW. It was claimed in the City that the deal was agreed on an ex-dividend basis at 20.1p, against the 20.5p offer price. Under its pension fund status, Postel can claim the estimated £124,000 tax back on the dividend.

David Gregson, a Globe director, said: "It was that institutional sale, that breach."



Hardy: bid battle defeat

which did the damage. None of the other institutions can be blamed for accepting after that." Globe issued a statement saying that it would ask the Coal funds to clarify their intentions for future management. This would enable Globe to advise investors on their next move.

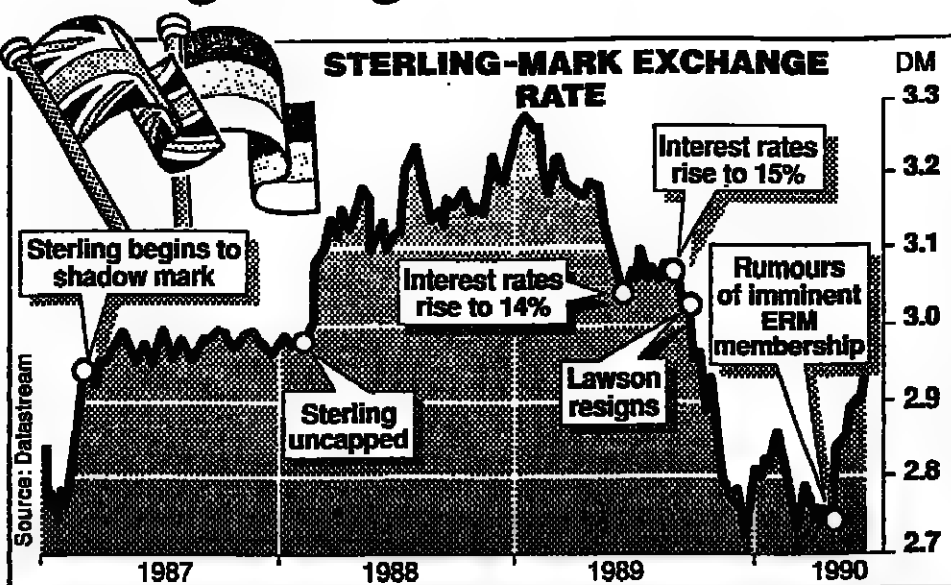
Dr Paul Whitney, the head of British Coal Pension Funds, said: "At the eleventh hour it was always going to come down to price. It was a fine call, but that was what we wanted."

Barry Southcott, of BZW, said the firm had bought shares from 3,500 of Globe's private shareholders as well as the institutions.

One investment analyst said: "It was unfortunately inevitable. Even though the price wasn't generous, the market has looked so soggy in the last two days, the institutions' hands were just played."

Now that the Coal funds have won control, they will be able to keep Globe in their accounts at asset value, rather than market price. This will instantly boost its performance. The Coal funds will, however, be forced to continue to run Globe under separate management, unless they get more than 90 per cent acceptance and can remove Globe's listing.

Sterling strong as firms suffer blow



Pound advance fuelled by dealers' ERM hope

By RODNEY LORD, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE pound continued to make ground as dealers positioned themselves against a possible decision to join the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

By close of trading in London, it had climbed over DM2.95 to close 1.19 pence higher at DM2.9557. Against the dollar, it was 0.4 cents higher at \$1.7865, leaving the effective exchange rate index up 0.4 at 93.1.

In a speech to the Welsh Conservative Party conference, John Major, the chancellor, said inflation had yet to turn down. "I fear it will be a while before it does so de-

cisively," he added. But dealers said the warning came too late to affect the market.

In spite of the continued rise in sterling, money market rates were little changed, with a slightly firmer tone as traders adjusted to the idea that interest rates might not fall for some time, even when Britain did join the ERM. The bellwether three-month interbank rate was unchanged at 15 1/4-15 1/8 per cent.

The dollar was supported by thoughts that the Federal Reserve might hold fire on cutting interest rates because the economy was proving stronger than supposed. Against the mark, it rose 0.37 pence to DM1.6530 and against the yen, Y0.35 to Y151.

New figures showed the increase in non-farm employment in America in May revised up to 356,000, compared with 164,000 previously. The first estimate for June showed a rise of 40,000 but the figures are distorted by temporary employment on the census. Excluding the census, jobs rose 97,000 last month against 156,000 in May. Unemployment fell last month from 5.3 per cent to 5.2 per cent.

The job figures are seen as one of the most important early indicators of the strength of the economy.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

DDG investors in line for compensation

MANY investors with Denis Dale Greaves, the Exeter broker which was declared bankrupt in April, will receive compensation from the Investors Compensation Scheme set up by the Securities and Investments Board. However, the directors of the scheme gave warning that in declaring DDG in default it was not agreeing to pay all investors. Investors' claims would be dealt with on an individual basis.

Investors who have lost a total of £1.6 million will be sent documentation to register their claims. Anyone who does not hear within 28 days should contact the Investors Compensation Scheme, 3 Royal Exchange Buildings, London EC3V 3NL. Mr Dale Greaves, who ran the broking firm, was ordered to cease investment business in March and currently faces deception charges. The scheme pays out 100 per cent of the first £30,000 invested and 90 per cent of the next £20,000, with a ceiling per investor of £48,000.

Broking unit shut by NAB

NATIONAL Australia Bank's broking unit, AC Goode, has ceased trading. The shutdown follows the bank's announcement two weeks ago that it would pull out of the stockbroking industry. It said it was looking at options for the future of AC Goode, which has about 150 staff. Efforts to arrange a management buyout of the broker have reportedly failed.

Moscow 'set for decline'

POLITICAL turmoil and a weakening of central government authority are creating a bleak outlook for the Soviet Union's economy, according to Keith Savard, an Institute of International Finance economist. Mr Savard forecast an increase in the country's convertible currency current account deficit to \$4.4 billion (\$3.4 billion) this year, but net external borrowings would fall.

COMAC Group, the USM computer recruitment specialist, is back in the black with a pre-tax profit of £7,280 in the year to end-December, compared with a loss of £489,000 last time.

The company said that British divisional revenues grew 21 per cent, while Europe rose 76 per cent on an annualised basis. Group turnover advanced 35 per cent to £10.6 million. Earnings per share are 0.05p, against a 17.17p loss per share previously. Again, there is no dividend. Overall interest costs rise 61 per cent to £153,000. The shares were unchanged at 30p.

Australian acquisition

ELECTROCOMPONENTS has acquired the assets and business of Radiospares Components of Perth, Australia, for £7.2 million in cash. Radiospares has been the exclusive distributor for RS Components, an electro-components subsidiary, in Australia since 1981 and has distribution centres in the main cities. In 1988-89, its turnover was Aus\$14.3 million (£6.4 million).

Exploration in US deal

THE Exploration Co of Louisiana is buying 45 per cent of the Berry R Cox oil and gas field in south Texas for \$40 million (£23.05 million), lifting its stake to 65 per cent. The acquisition, to be funded with a £28.5 million rights issue of preferred stock and warrants, will double Exploration's proven gas reserves at a price of 70 cents per million cubic feet.

Aitch in the black

AITCH Holdings, the diversified fashion group, reported a pre-tax profit of £5,000 for the six months to end-May, compared with a loss of £72,000 last time. Operating profits nearly doubled from £24,000 to £18,000. However, interest costs climbed by 13 per cent to £760,000. Turnover jumped 64 per cent to £21.3 million. There were nil earnings per share, against a 0.21p loss. There is again no interim dividend. Harry Rogers, the chairman, said: "I am confident that a satisfactory result will be produced for the full year."

East 'must be given debt relief'

By A CORRESPONDENT

JACQUES Delors, the European Commission's president, said that East European countries' efforts to restructure their economies may come to nothing unless the West agrees to grant debt relief.

M Delors, in a speech at the end of a conference on Eastern Europe's economies, said that the debt question was at the heart of what he called "the world economic disorder" and urged a radical overhaul of the international financial system.

M Delors said: "I fear the debt burden will cancel out the positive efforts which could... stimulate the creation of a market economy."

He said that any debt relief for Eastern Europe would have to be granted to Latin American, African and Asian debtors, too.

The former Soviet satellites needed help to integrate into the world with the emphasis on the environment, solidarity among nations and the quality of life.

He said: "It is a kind of intellectual revolution that we need to make."

As a key element of their reforms, he urged East European governments to set up a labour market again, "although they will no longer play a part in society."

NEI-ABB wins National Power station contract

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

NATIONAL Power, the larger of the two power producers being created out of the former Central Electricity Generating Board, has placed the contract for its first big combined cycle gas turbine power station with NEI-ABB Gas Turbines.

This company is an equal partnership between NEI, the Rolls-Royce subsidiary, ASEA, the Swedish-Swiss group, and Brown Boveri.

The contract could be worth about £250 million and with about half the work likely to be done in Britain. The NEI centres likely to benefit are on Tyneside and in Derbyshire.

In securing the first contract on offer for this new generation of power stations, now much favoured as the industry moves towards privatisation, the partnership will stand a stronger chance of securing work on subsequent stations. National Power is considering setting up five more gas-fired stations.

A shortlist of contractors for the new station, a 650 megawatt plant at Killingholme in South Humberside, was reduced to two. The other was John Brown Engineering, a

British company, which uses technology by General Electric of America.

Three gas turbines that will be needed for the Killingholme station will be built by ABB. For some time there have been technology transfer links on gas turbine expertise between Rolls-Royce and ABB.

A large steam turbine will probably be built by NEI Parsons, a subsidiary of NEI on Tyneside, while a series of boilers could be built by International Combustion, another subsidiary, in Derby.

Gas-fired stations are claimed to be significantly cheaper to run than equivalent coal or oil-fired stations. Environmental advantages include considerably lower emissions of sulphur dioxide, which is associated with acid rain. Gas-fired stations also produce only about half the amount of carbon dioxide, one of the greenhouse effect gases, compared to a similar sized coal-fired station.

Construction of Killingholme is due to start about the end of this year and should be completed in the autumn of 1993.

Profit falls at Ivory & Sime

By OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

IVORY & Sime, the Edinburgh fund manager, has suffered a drop in profits for the third successive year. Pre-tax profits fell 4 per cent to £2.56 million in the year to end-April, due to rising costs.

The investment company is, however, holding its final dividend at 4.5p, making a 5.75p total, to show confidence in the present year. This will cause a £506,000 drain on reserves, after a one-fifth fall in earnings per share to 4.96p.

Ivory's turnover rose 33 per cent to £11.6 million. Half the increase came from Jamison Eaton & Wood, the New Jersey bond investor, and a full year from Ivory & Sime Pembroke, a Canadian subsidiary. The rest came from a rise in the core business. Funds under management rose from £2.3 billion to £2.5 billion.

But profits were hit by a 37 per cent rise in costs to £10.6 million. Gordon Neilly, finance director, blamed the company's expansion. "We now have offices in three time zones and have broadened our client base. Initially, there's always a cost, rather than a revenue to be gained." He hoped this was the bottom of the profits slide. In 1987, the company made £3.26 million.

Hawker Siddeley figure downgraded

By OUR CITY STAFF

ONE of the most grim stock market accounts for years, in terms of outlook for corporate trading, drew to a close with more profit downgrades, this time for Hawker Siddeley and newly renamed Barmah Castrol.

Hoare Govett has sliced £18 million off its profits estimate for Hawker, to £205 million, while Barclays de Zoete Wedd clipped its forecast for Barmah from £102 million to £98 million.

Not a day has gone by during the past fortnight without news of a downward revision of the trading estimates for the year of one of the country's bigger industrial companies.

It says much for the resilience of the market, and the shortage of stock, that the FTSE 100 gave up only 52.3 points over the two weeks, to

stand at 2,340. Warburgs ran a rule over the chemicals sector at the start of the account, downgrading Hickson, Croda and, much more significantly, ICI, which was cut by £50 million to £1.42 billion.

Later the same week, Smith New Court slashed its forecast for National Westminster Bank from £1.8 billion to £1.5 billion. Composite insurers were rocked on Monday when James Capel reduced its forecast for Legal & General.

The retail sector took another pounding when Cazenove, Burton's own broker, chopped its estimate for the clothing group from £195 million to £150 million.

Boots, hampered by the cost of its Ward White acquisition last year, is also drawing bearish notices.

Stock market, page 45

Nedlloyd may buy Philips business

By OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

PHILIPS, the Dutch electronics group that plans a sweeping restructure including job losses, is in talks to sell its Dutch transport activities.

Negotiations have begun with Nedlloyd, the shipping and transport group, also based in the Netherlands. No financial details were given.

The talks follow a similar move by the British arm of Philips, which is at an advanced stage in discussions to sell London Carriers International, its internal distribution network. The negotiations are with Inter Forward, which is owned by Ratos, the Swedish holding company. Inter Forward already owns two freight forwarding companies in Britain. They are Norfreight and Züst & Bachmeier.

The Philips distribution interests in the Netherlands

include a road transport operation, fleet garaging and international freight forwarding. It has about 170 trucks and trailers and a workforce of 450.

Philips said: "We are too small to try to compete efficiently in the distribution field as it is now developing for the single market. We do not want to be a transporter—we are an electronics company."

Nedlloyd is developing a European transport, storage and distribution network to run parallel to its worldwide shipping activities. Nedlloyd bought Union-Transport, one of West Germany's biggest road haulage companies.

Companies are increasingly selling their distribution fleets to specialist operators that then run a dedicated service for them.

Courtney, Pope warns of £2m loss

By PHILIP PANGALOS

SHARES in Courtney, Pope (Holdings), the shopping, lighting and engineering group, fell 22p to 69p after the company said it expected to make a loss of about £2 million for the full year.

The company, which issued a profit warning for its lighting division in April, said that the accounts for the year to end-May had revealed an unexpected loss in the specialist contracting division.

The loss in that division, which accounts for about 25 per cent of group sales, is due to a shortfall on sales and the costs of last year's industrial dispute.

The company said that, excluding the loss attributable to the specialist contracting division, the group was in profit to the tune of £1.5 million. Most of the other divisions had achieved their

budgeted profits and in some cases exceeded them.

The company said that the losses in the contracting division only became apparent when sales fell sharply in the final quarter of the year.

A serious breakdown in accounting and control systems and weak management direction were identified. Touche Ross, an independent firm of consultants, was asked about six weeks ago to establish the true position.

Following this review, the board plans to retain the viable elements of the specialist contracting division by transferring the sales and design operations to profitable parts of the group.

Bob Bridge, the director responsible for the division, has resigned from the board, which is seeking to strengthen its financial management.

Shares suspended after collapse of finance package

By MARTIN BARROW

ADMINISTRATORS have been appointed at Rockwood Holdings, the troubled freight forwarding and specialist distribution company, after the collapse of a planned refinancing package. The company's shares were suspended at 4.4p.

The refinancing package fell apart on Monday when Lee Ming Tee, a Malaysian businessman, decided not to inject £5 million in cash into the company. Less than 48 hours later Rockwood suffered a second blow when talks with the potential purchaser of a large slice of the business broke down, prompting the company's bankers, Lloyds, to withdraw financial support.

Trading in Rockwood shares on the Unlisted Securities Market was halted

ahead of the appointment of Michael Jordan and John Powell, of Cork Gully, the insolvency practice of Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, as joint administrators.

At the suspension price, Rockwood, whose chairman is Tom Forrest, was capitalised at £1.2 million. Rockwood shares peaked just before the October 1987 stock market crash at 145p, valuing the company at almost £39 million. Mr Forrest was not available for comment yesterday.

Doubts over the company's financial position surfaced in April when Mr Forrest gave warning that the 1989 results would be "considerably worse than expected" after a deterioration in trading conditions during the final quarter of the year. The company was

forced to abandon the proposed purchase of Interfreight, a shipping and forwarding consortium, even though the terms of the acquisition had been revised downwards.

The full extent of Rockwood's difficulties became apparent a month later when the company reported pre-tax losses of £3.22 million for the year, against profits of £1.9 million, and took a further £2.14 million in rationalisation costs below the line. There was no final dividend, reducing the total from 0.75p a share to 0.45p. Earnings per share of 5.09p were transformed into a loss of 15.1p. A dividend on convertible preference shares was also passed. Shareholders' funds fell from £15.1 million to £1.28 million by the write-off of goodwill on acquisitions.

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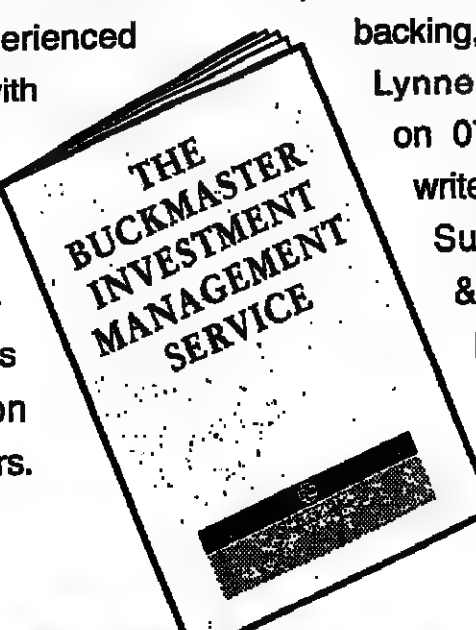
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Emap and Bayard to buy French hunting magazine

Interest income saves Trillion profits

For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the week's *Portfolio* price changes (today's are on page 47).

Purchase of first title in Europe: Kevin Hand, right, with Ross Russell, Emap chairman

Purchase of first title in Europe: Kevin Hand, right, with Ross Russell, Emap chairman

STOCK MARKET

STOCK MARKET

STOCK MARKET

Exporters bounce back as share prices shrug off their worries

| Year | New Jobs Created (Estimated) |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1990 | 650 |
| 1991 | 750 |
| 1992 | 700 |
| 1993 | 750 |
| 1994 | 800 |
| 1995 | 750 |
| 1996 | 850 |
| 1997 | 900 |
| 1998 | 850 |

Source: Canada

FTA All-share index (Rebased)

Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul

Office of Fair Trading that it wants to make an offer for Berisford's food operation, including British Sugar, believed to be worth £1 billion.

Corton Beach, the USM conglomerate with interests ranging from cars to food and leisure, rose 3p to 27p in response to a bullish statement at the annual meeting. Mike Keen, the chairman, told shareholders that group turnover so far this year was 40 per cent ahead of last time.

But ADR also said that it would need to make substantial provisions against its investment in Berisford, whose share price has fallen during this week alone from

WALL STREET

[illegible]

WORLD MARKET INDICES

| Index | Values | Daily change (%) | Yearly change (%) | Daily change (%) | Yearly change (%) | Daily change (US\$) | Yearly change (US\$) |
|--------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| The World (free) | 702.9 | 0.1 | -16.7 | 0.3 | -7.5 | 0.1 | -7.7 |
| EAFE (free) | 134.0 | -0.1 | -15.9 | 0.2 | -7.7 | 0.1 | -7.9 |
| Europe (free) | 127.1 | -0.1 | -20.4 | -0.1 | -11.8 | -0.1 | -11.3 |
| Europe (free) | 735.7 | -0.1 | -3.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 7.1 |
| Nth America (free) | 157.9 | -0.1 | -3.4 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 6.9 |
| Nth America (free) | 488.9 | 0.3 | -9.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Norric (free) | 1657.4 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Pacific (free) | 267.0 | -0.2 | -4.9 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 16.9 |
| Pacific (free) | 2777.0 | -0.1 | -30.0 | 0.0 | -19.1 | -0.1 | -22.5 |
| Far East (free) | 4013.0 | -0.1 | -30.7 | 0.0 | -19.7 | -0.1 | -33.2 |
| Australia (free) | 306.9 | -0.1 | -11.6 | 0.2 | -3.1 | -0.1 | -2.1 |
| Australia (free) | 1840.9 | -0.4 | 23.9 | -0.3 | 34.1 | -0.4 | 37.2 |
| Belgium (free) | 851.8 | -0.3 | -13.5 | -0.1 | -8.5 | -0.3 | -4.2 |
| Canada (free) | 487.4 | 0.0 | -18.8 | 0.1 | -9.7 | 0.0 | -10.1 |
| Denmark (free) | 1295.9 | -0.2 | -1.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | -0.2 | 9.0 |
| Finland (free) | 90.8 | -0.2 | -21.3 | -0.1 | -16.6 | -0.2 | -12.8 |
| France (free) | 134.3 | 0.2 | -9.9 | 0.0 | -4.5 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
| France (free) | 750.8 | 0.1 | -7.1 | 0.0 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 2.8 |
| Germany (free) | 924.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Hong Kong (free) | 2395.9 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 19.4 | 0.5 | 19.9 |
| Hong Kong (free) | 356.1 | -1.8 | -5.0 | -1.7 | 0.5 | -1.8 | 5.2 |
| Japan (free) | 4211.1 | -0.1 | -31.7 | 0.0 | -20.7 | -0.1 | -24.4 |
| Netherlands (free) | 830.0 | 0.0 | -12.1 | 0.2 | -5.0 | 0.0 | -2.7 |
| New Zealand (free) | 85.4 | 0.4 | -17.2 | 0.3 | -7.6 | 0.4 | -8.2 |
| Norway (free) | 1449.1 | -0.5 | 8.0 | -0.4 | 15.0 | -0.5 | 19.6 |
| Switzerland (free) | 250.8 | -0.4 | 7.4 | -0.3 | 14.4 | -0.4 | 18.9 |
| Singapore (free) | 1903.8 | -0.1 | -4.6 | -0.1 | 1.8 | -0.1 | 5.7 |
| Spain (free) | 224.6 | -0.1 | -5.1 | 0.0 | -2.8 | -0.1 | 5.1 |
| Sweden (free) | 1807.4 | -0.2 | 3.0 | -0.2 | 10.3 | -0.2 | 14.1 |
| Switzerland (free) | 253.5 | -0.5 | 11.0 | -0.4 | 18.8 | -0.5 | 22.9 |
| Switzerland (free) | 953.1 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Switzerland (free) | 143.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| UK (free) | 695.2 | 0.1 | -3.6 | 0.1 | -3.6 | 0.1 | 5.8 |
| USA (free) | 443.2 | 0.3 | -8.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 |

INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

| | Nominal rate | Compensated at base rates | | Maturity Investment C | Maturity | Contact |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|
| | | 25% | 40% | | | |
| BANKS | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Dep A/c:
Typical | 5.00 | 5.10 | 4.00 | none/none | 7 day | |
| Foreign Term Deposits: | | | | | | |
| Barcelona | 10.81 | 10.81 | 8.95 | 25,000-50,000 | 1 mth | 01-656 150 |
| " | 11.28 | 11.28 | 8.10 | 25,000-40,000 | 1 mth | 01-656 150 |
| Lyon | 10.28 | 10.28 | 8.20 | 2,500-100 m | 1 mth | Local Bank |
| " | 10.87 | 10.87 | 8.70 | 2,500-40 m | 1 mth | Local Bank |
| " | 10.48 | 10.48 | 8.35 | 10,000-50 m | 1 mth | 01-361 260 |
| Melbourne | 10.43 | 10.43 | 8.24 | 10,000-50 m | 6 mth | 01-250 200 |
| " | 10.48 | 10.48 | 8.25 | 10,000-50 m | 6 mth | 01-250 200 |
| Northwest | 10.68 | 10.68 | 8.50 | 10,000-34,000 | 6 mth | 01-729 100 |
| " | 10.50 | 10.50 | 8.40 | 10,000-34,000 | 6 mth | 01-735 100 |
| HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNTS | | | | | | |
| Bank of Montreal | 10.45 | 10.57 | 8.78 | 2,500 | none | 081-442 7777 |
| Barclays | 9.80 | 9.84 | 7.87 | 2,500 | none | 0604 368891 |
| Prime a/c | | | | | | |
| Co-operative | 8.00 | 8.20 | 9.46 | No mnt | none | 01 620 6545 |
| Atlantic | 9.25 | 9.25 | 7.40 | 7,000 | none | 061 986 2078 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 7.00 | 7.00 | 8.78 | 500 | none | 01-355 5588 |
| West | 9.50 | 9.54 | 7.87 | 2,000 | none | |
| Bank of Montreal | 9.00 | 9.21 | 7.45 | 500 | none | 01-374 3274 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 0.75 | 1.01 | 8.00 | 2,500 | none | 061-596 8666 |
| Bank of Montreal | 9.00 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 2,000 | none | 91-800 0000 |
| BUILDING SOCIETIES | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Share A/c | 8.15 | 8.15 | 4.82 | 7 mth | none | |
| Best buy - largest acc: | | | | | | |
| Britannic | 9.50 | 9.60 | 7.82 | 250 mth | none | |
| Atlantic & West | 10.50 | 10.50 | 8.40 | 500 mth | none | |
| Britannic | 11.20 | 11.20 | 9.05 | 5,000 mth | 60 day | |
| Atlantic & West | 10.50 | 10.50 | 8.40 | 10,000 mth | 90 day | |
| Britannic | 12.25 | 12.25 | 9.80 | 10,000 mth | 1 year | |
| Best buy - all accs: | | | | | | |
| Chelston | 11.50 | 11.50 | 9.19 | 5,000 mth | 30 day | |
| Guardian | 11.75 | 11.75 | 9.20 | 3,000 mth | 60 day | |
| Prime | 12.25 | 12.25 | 9.80 | 5,000 mth | 90 day | |
| Westborough | 12.10 | 12.10 | 9.70 | 10,000 mth | 90 day | |
| Standard | 12.70 | 12.70 | 10.15 | 5,000 mth | 6 mth | |

RECENT ISSUES

| EQUITIES | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Abnrot New Euro (100p) | 97-1 | Nino Investors | 199-2 |
| African Resources | 55-1 | Protema Int | 123-2 |
| Alpian Hides | 25 | CS Hides (100p) | 92-1 |
| Zongkhang Int | 25 | Seam Steel (100p) | 135 |
| Abell Int (55p) | 85 | Torday & Carlsle (155p) | 102 |
| Castle Carrn (50p) | 45-1 | Utd Uniform | 123 |
| Courtauld Times | 27 | Venturi Int Ltd | 102 |
| Dunroon Int Test (100p) | 50 | Wig Top App | 205-1 |
| ENR Java Int | 50-1 | | |
| First Ireland (100p) | 55-1 | See main listing for Water shares | |
| Reming Euro IT | 98 | | |
| French Prop Test | 38 | | |
| German Int | 89-1 | RIGHTS ISSUES | |
| Henderson Highland (100p) | 99 | Atwoods N/P | 121-3 |
| Impergon | 147-2 | Calveley N/P | 14 |
| Leeding Ls New | 29 | Elcom Hse N/P | 14 |
| Leverest | 114 | Expedier N/P | 2 |
| L & W Plc | 83 | Metrom N/P | 2 |
| Malaysia Capital | 92-1 | Raters N/P | 10 |
| Mar Currie Euro (100p) | 110-1 | | |
| Orford Radio | 132-2 | (Issue prices in brackets) | |

MAJOR CHANGES

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| INSEPS | | New York | |
| AMEC | 2987.30 (+120) | Dow Jones | 2899.51 (+20.29) |
| JAMC | 4231 (+111) | Telcelco | |
| MGC Group | 6777.30 (+130) | Nikkei Average | 32445.12 (+93.45) |
| Infinetser | 347.30 (+80) | Hong Kong | |
| Horizon | 707.30 (+100) | Cing Sing | 3357.61 (+1.17) |
| Focus | 707.30 (+100) | HSGTendency | 119.8 (+0.3) |
| Capital R&D | 2020.30 (+80) | Synology AD | 1554.2 (-3.5) |
| Shanghai | 3500.30 (+100) | Frankfurt DAX | 1932.8 (+18.82) |
| Seabe | 4510.30 (+110) | Zurich | |
| Globalnet | 3830.30 (+110) | General | 6245.14 (+4.68) |
| | | Pans CAC | 533.98 (-4.35) |

MAJOR INDICES

| Address | Interest Rate % | Loan Size | Rise % | Notes |
|--|-----------------|------------|--------|---|
| BUILDING SOCIETIES | | | | |
| Wellness & Leisner,
1273 W75454
Jensen
903 250 0973 | 14.40 | negotiable | 85 | After 1% cut for 1st year
Rise 0.75% cut for |
| | 14.05 | negotiable | 85 | |

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

| Last Dealings
July 2 | Last Dealings
July 13 | Last Declaration
October 4 | For Settlement
October 15 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| oil options were taken out on: 6/7/50 Aeromson, Avia Petroleum, Bersford Int'l, Wyssal, Dewey Warren, Gasko Res, Sempemova. | | | |
| at Bersford Int'l. | | | |
| at Chalk, Aeromson Int'l. | | | |

ALPHA STOCKS

[illegible]

City needs new approach to encourage share ownership

He said that it had become a social cachet for Americans to drink imported English beer such as London Pride. "It has become a minor cult there to



He said: "You cannot service the pubs with administrative, building and cellar back-up when they are too far away."

The shares strengthened 8p to 370p.

Bond agrees price cut in Bell deal

Existing Chemex shareholders may subscribe for up to 2.38 million new shares on the basis of one new share for every three held. Full take-up would reduce Mr Webbe's holding, through Deansgate Investments, to 51.32 per cent. Medeva, the single largest shareholder with 25 per cent, has not said whether it

Chemex joined the third market in 1987 as a start-up company but launch costs have proved higher than anticipated while trading has failed to match expectations. The company has yet to make a profit.

Bond said the brewing deal included £55 million for the sale of British brand names, though it gave no further details. Bell Resources is also buying about 212.8 million shares in Bond Media for

debt owed by Bond Media to the parent group. The deal will result in Bell owning 30 percent of Bond Media after a restructuring that will give the media tycoon Kerry Packer control of the company.

(Reuters)

A recent survey for the ISE and the Association of Investment Trust Companies showed how little general perceptions of equity investment have changed. The risks are too high. Ordinary shares are for speculation and dealing rather than a sensible way to save. The emphasis on share dealing



KENNETH FLEET

The five banking groups that dominate the company registration business will also have a marvellous competitive advantage under the new settlement and account system. Taurus might have been designed specially for them, and

This may seem a tall order with little chance, but I suspect Mr Jones is right to insist that wider share ownership needs a much broader and more easily understood access to the market place. It may, however, have to come outside the existing Stock Exchange structure.



FOREIGN EXCHANGES

| Low Company | | | | Pr | Dr | Ch | Dr | Pr | STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES | | | | OTHER STERLING RATES | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bid | | | | | | | | | Market rates for July 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Range | | Close | | 1 month | | 3 month | | |
| 30 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | New Yrk | 1.7840-1.7880 | 1.7850-1.7870 | 1.00-0.90 | 2.80-2.57 | Argentine austral* | 8.936/47.942/44 | Australia dollar | 2.2354-2.2386 |
| 31 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Monri | 2.0741-2.0829 | 2.0735-2.0782 | 0.27-0.21 | 0.64-0.47 | Bahran dinar | 1.07/0.07 | Brazil cruzeiro | 177.77-118.7 |
| 32 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Amstnd | 3.1516-3.2284 | 3.2020-3.2558 | 0.36-0.34 | 61-53 | Belgian franc | 8.925-8.929 | Botswana pula | 1.00-0.92 |
| 33 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Frank | 1.0000-1.0000 | 1.0000-1.0000 | 0.00-0.00 | 0.00-0.00 | British pound | 1.0000-1.0000 | Brunei dollar | 1.00-0.92 |
| 34 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Copenh | 11.2031-11.2599 | 11.2031-11.2599 | 4.4-4p | 12p-12p | Canada dollar | 1.3871-1.3883 | Ceylon rupee | 1.00-0.92 |
| 35 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Danish | 1.0000-1.0000 | 1.0000-1.0000 | 0.00-0.00 | 0.00-0.00 | Chile peso | 30.06-31.31 | Colombian peso | 1.00-0.92 |
| 36 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Drum | 2.6490-2.6579 | 2.6490-2.6579 | 14-14p | 15p-12p | Costa Rican | 1.00-0.92 | Czech koruna | 1.00-0.92 |
| 37 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Lisbon | 202.56-226.81 | 201.81-259.55 | 27-27p | 10p-47p | Denmark krone | 4.8294-4.8300 | Dutch guilder | 1.00-0.92 |
| 38 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | London | 1.80-18.00 | 1.80-18.00 | 14-14p | 15p-12p | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 39 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Milan | 2151.52-2157.50 | 2153.29-2157.18 | 8-8p | 21-19p | French franc | 6.5512-6.5518 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 40 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Oslo | 11.3034-11.3522 | 11.3038-11.3510 | 41-41p | 11p-10p | German mark | 6.5560-6.5570 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 41 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Paris | 8.9851-9.0293 | 8.9851-9.0293 | 41-41p | 11p-10p | Hong Kong dollar | 7.8141-7.8151 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 42 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Stockholm | 10.6829-10.7300 | 10.6810-10.7300 | 24-24p | 8p-8p | Indian rupee | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 43 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Tokyo | 268.18-270.11 | 268.78-270.11 | 14-14p | 5-5p | Indonesian rupiah | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 44 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Zurich | 2.4958-2.5072 | 2.4958-2.5072 | 11-11p | 32p-32p | Japanese yen | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 45 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |

| Low Company | | | | Pr | Dr | Ch | Dr | Pr | STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES | | | | OTHER STERLING RATES | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bid | | | | | | | | | Market rates for July 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Range | | Close | | 1 month | | 3 month | | |
| 30 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | New Yrk | 1.7840-1.7880 | 1.7850-1.7870 | 1.00-0.90 | 2.80-2.57 | Argentine austral* | 8.936/47.942/44 | Australia dollar | 2.2354-2.2386 |
| 31 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Monri | 2.0741-2.0829 | 2.0735-2.0782 | 0.27-0.21 | 0.64-0.47 | Bahran dinar | 1.07/0.07 | Brazil cruzeiro | 177.77-118.7 |
| 32 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Amstnd | 3.1516-3.2284 | 3.2020-3.2558 | 0.36-0.34 | 61-53 | Belgian franc | 8.925-8.929 | Botswana pula | 1.00-0.92 |
| 33 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Frank | 1.0000-1.0000 | 1.0000-1.0000 | 0.00-0.00 | 0.00-0.00 | British pound | 1.0000-1.0000 | Brunei dollar | 1.00-0.92 |
| 34 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Copenh | 11.2031-11.2599 | 11.2031-11.2599 | 4.4-4p | 12p-12p | Canada dollar | 1.3871-1.3883 | Ceylon rupee | 1.00-0.92 |
| 35 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Danish | 1.0000-1.0000 | 1.0000-1.0000 | 0.00-0.00 | 0.00-0.00 | Chile peso | 30.06-31.31 | Colombian peso | 1.00-0.92 |
| 36 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Drum | 2.6490-2.6579 | 2.6490-2.6579 | 14-14p | 15p-12p | Costa Rican | 1.00-0.92 | Czech koruna | 1.00-0.92 |
| 37 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Lisbon | 202.56-226.81 | 201.81-259.55 | 27-27p | 10p-47p | Denmark krone | 4.8294-4.8300 | Dutch guilder | 1.00-0.92 |
| 38 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | London | 1.80-18.00 | 1.80-18.00 | 14-14p | 15p-12p | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 39 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Milan | 2151.52-2157.50 | 2153.29-2157.18 | 8-8p | 21-19p | French franc | 6.5512-6.5518 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 40 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Oslo | 11.3034-11.3522 | 11.3038-11.3510 | 41-41p | 11p-10p | German mark | 6.5560-6.5570 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 41 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Paris | 8.9851-9.0293 | 8.9851-9.0293 | 41-41p | 11p-10p | Hong Kong dollar | 7.8141-7.8151 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 42 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Stockholm | 10.6829-10.7300 | 10.6810-10.7300 | 24-24p | 8p-8p | Indian rupee | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 43 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Tokyo | 268.18-270.11 | 268.78-270.11 | 14-14p | 5-5p | Indonesian rupiah | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 44 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Zurich | 2.4958-2.5072 | 2.4958-2.5072 | 11-11p | 32p-32p | Japanese yen | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 45 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |

| Low Company | | | | Pr | Dr | Ch | Dr | Pr | STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES | | | | OTHER STERLING RATES | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bid | | | | | | | | | Market rates for July 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Range | | Close | | 1 month | | 3 month | | |
| 30 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | New Yrk | 1.7840-1.7880 | 1.7850-1.7870 | 1.00-0.90 | 2.80-2.57 | Argentine austral* | 8.936/47.942/44 | Australia dollar | 2.2354-2.2386 |
| 31 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Monri | 2.0741-2.0829 | 2.0735-2.0782 | 0.27-0.21 | 0.64-0.47 | Bahran dinar | 1.07/0.07 | Brazil cruzeiro | 177.77-118.7 |
| 32 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Amstnd | 3.1516-3.2284 | 3.2020-3.2558 | 0.36-0.34 | 61-53 | Belgian franc | 8.925-8.929 | Botswana pula | 1.00-0.92 |
| 33 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Frank | 1.0000-1.0000 | 1.0000-1.0000 | 0.00-0.00 | 0.00-0.00 | British pound | 1.0000-1.0000 | Brunei dollar | 1.00-0.92 |
| 34 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Copenh | 11.2031-11.2599 | 11.2031-11.2599 | 4.4-4p | 12p-12p | Canada dollar | 1.3871-1.3883 | Ceylon rupee | 1.00-0.92 |
| 35 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Danish | 1.0000-1.0000 | 1.0000-1.0000 | 0.00-0.00 | 0.00-0.00 | Chile peso | 30.06-31.31 | Colombian peso | 1.00-0.92 |
| 36 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Drum | 2.6490-2.6579 | 2.6490-2.6579 | 14-14p | 15p-12p | Costa Rican | 1.00-0.92 | Czech koruna | 1.00-0.92 |
| 37 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Lisbon | 202.56-226.81 | 201.81-259.55 | 27-27p | 10p-47p | Denmark krone | 4.8294-4.8300 | Dutch guilder | 1.00-0.92 |
| 38 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | London | 1.80-18.00 | 1.80-18.00 | 14-14p | 15p-12p | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 39 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Milan | 2151.52-2157.50 | 2153.29-2157.18 | 8-8p | 21-19p | French franc | 6.5512-6.5518 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 40 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Oslo | 11.3034-11.3522 | 11.3038-11.3510 | 41-41p | 11p-10p | German mark | 6.5560-6.5570 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 41 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Paris | 8.9851-9.0293 | 8.9851-9.0293 | 41-41p | 11p-10p | Hong Kong dollar | 7.8141-7.8151 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 42 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Stockholm | 10.6829-10.7300 | 10.6810-10.7300 | 24-24p | 8p-8p | Indian rupee | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 43 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Tokyo | 268.18-270.11 | 268.78-270.11 | 14-14p | 5-5p | Indonesian rupiah | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 44 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Zurich | 2.4958-2.5072 | 2.4958-2.5072 | 11-11p | 32p-32p | Japanese yen | 1.00-0.92 | East German mark | 1.00-0.92 |
| 45 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |

| Low Company | | | | Pr | Dr | Ch | Dr | Pr | STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES | | | | OTHER STERLING RATES | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bid | | | | | | | | | Market rates for July 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Range | | Close | | 1 month | | 3 month | | |
| 30 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | New Yrk | 1.7840-1.7880 | 1.7850-1.7870 | 1.00-0.90 | 2.80-2.57 | Argentine austral* | 8.936/47.942/44 | Australia dollar | 2.2354-2.2386 |
| 31 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Monri | 2.0741-2.0829 | 2.0735-2.0782 | 0.27-0.21 | 0.64-0.47 | Bahran dinar | 1.07/0.07 | Brazil cruzeiro | 177.77-118.7 |
| 32 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Amstnd | 3.1516-3.2284 | 3.2020-3.2558 | 0.36-0.34 | 61-53 | Belgian franc | 8.925-8.929 | Botswana pula | 1.00-0.92 |
| 33 | Bank of W | 20 | 22 | 42 | 18 | 19 | 24 | 24 | Frank | 1.0000-1.0000 | 1.0000-1.0000 | 0.00-0.00 | | | | | |

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

[illegible]

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 25. Dealings ended yesterday. \$Contango day July 9. Settlement day July 16.
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on the page only. Add these prices to your running total for the week and check this against the weekly dividend figure on the page. If it matches this figure, you have won outright, or a share of the total weekly prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

[illegible][illegible]

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|----|-----|----|------------------|----|----|
| 74 | 161 | 40 | Fort Dodge | 45 | |
| 75 | 155 | 39 | Rebecca King | 46 | |
| 76 | 150 | 38 | Progeny | 47 | -1 |
| 77 | 145 | 37 | Grass | 48 | |
| 78 | 140 | 36 | En Power | 49 | |
| 79 | 135 | 35 | Green | 50 | -2 |
| 80 | 130 | 34 | Malcolmo | 51 | |
| 81 | 125 | 33 | Herman Castaneda | 52 | |
| 82 | 120 | 32 | Guillermo | 53 | |
| 83 | 115 | 31 | Do A' (a) | 54 | +1 |
| 84 | 110 | 30 | Deanna Dine | 55 | |
| 85 | 105 | 29 | Hendrix | 56 | |
| 86 | 100 | 28 | Heidi B | 57 | 1 |
| 87 | 95 | 27 | Henry's Son | 58 | |
| 88 | 90 | 26 | Jermel | 59 | |
| 89 | 85 | 25 | Lami See | 60 | |
| 90 | 80 | 24 | Li & Rosita | 61 | +1 |
| 91 | 75 | 23 | Len Sams | 62 | |
| 92 | 70 | 22 | MEPC (a) | 63 | |
| 93 | 65 | 21 | Phoenyx | 64 | +3 |
| 94 | 60 | 20 | Mike | 65 | |

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| 152 | 42 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 153 | 43 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 154 | 44 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 155 | 45 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 156 | 46 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 157 | 47 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 158 | 48 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 159 | 49 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 160 | 50 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 161 | 51 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 162 | 52 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 163 | 53 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 164 | 54 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 165 | 55 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 166 | 56 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 167 | 57 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 168 | 58 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 169 | 59 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
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| 171 | 61 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 172 | 62 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
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| 174 | 64 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 175 | 65 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 176 | 66 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 177 | 67 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 178 | 68 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 179 | 69 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 180 | 70 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 181 | 71 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 182 | 72 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 183 | 73 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 184 | 74 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 185 | 75 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 186 | 76 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 187 | 77 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 188 | 78 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 189 | 79 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 190 | 80 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
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| 198 | 88 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 199 | 89 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |
| 200 | 90 | Maricopa | 11 | 20 |

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| SHOES, LEATHER | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 76 | 47 | Woodman | 43 | 50 | |
| 198 | 133 | Lambert Horowitz | 115 | 109 | -1.3 |
| 141 | 93 | Patent Kaiser | 42 | 50 | |
| 140 | 20 | Shang & Fisher | 27 | 36 | +7 |
| 343 | 303 | Style | 330 | 345 | |

| TEXTILES | | | | | |
|----------|-----|----------------|-----|-----|----|
| 26 | 17 | Fabrics | 19 | 21 | +1 |
| 373 | 238 | Robert Text | 370 | 372 | +1 |
| 60 | 60 | Decorative (A) | 61 | 62 | |
| 191 | 49 | Patton Co | 49 | 62 | |
| 391 | 151 | for Milliken | 141 | 149 | |

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| 8.1 | | | | | | |
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| 21.0 | 314 | 207 | Robert & Brenda | 124 | 129 | | |
| 21.0 | 363 | 475 | Johnson | 166 | 162 | +6 | 1 |
| 23.2 | 185 | 165 | Thompson | 211 | 214 | | 1 |
| 10.4 | 245 | 190 | Thompson | 172 | 125 | | 1 |
| 21.1 | | | Thompson | | | | |
| 17.7 | | | | | | | |
| 20.7 | | | | | | | |
| 27.8 | | | | | | | |
| WATER | | | | | | | |
| 160+ | 149+ | Angela Winter | 163 | 165 | + | 20 | 21 |
| 130 | 145 | Winter | 115 | 125 | | | |
| 17.7 | 192 | Marie Wynn | 155 | 159 | +4 | | |
| 150 | 133 | Susan Yount | 140 | 142 | | | |
| 17.1 | 120 | Sarah Young | 134 | 142 | | | |
| 22.8 | 147 | Young | 142 | 147 | | | |

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|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|---|----|
| 171 | 127 | James Water | 139 | 751 | 2 | 19 |
| 135 | 147 | James Water | 170 | 173 | 2 | 19 |
| 156 | 135 | Widow Water | 178 | 161 | 1 | 19 |
| 135 | 142 | Widow Water | 178 | 161 | 1 | 19 |
| 171 | 127 | Package Unit | 139 | 751 | 2 | 19 |

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend
 payment passed i Price at suspension g Div
 yield excludes a special payment h Pre-merge
 Forecast earnings ● Ex other i Ex rights a
 share split i Tax-free .. No significant

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment h Pre-merger figures i Forecast earnings ● Ex other i Ex nights j Ex scrip or share split t Tax-free .. No significant data.

Money Editor Lindsay Cook

Buying works of art for investment

By RUPERT BRUCE

WHILE pension funds and big professional investors stick to the top end of the art market, good profits are also being made at the cheaper end. However, experts at the London auction houses stress that investors buying art should do so because they like it. The investment potential should come second.

Marcus Linell, a senior director at Sotheby's, said: "You go and buy your antique chest of drawers and put your clothes in it. You don't then say now it is worth so much and take your clothes out and sell it. Yet everyone who buys a work of art buys it with an eye to the value."

Lessons can be learned from the British Rail pension fund that has made a return of just under 15 per cent a year on the half of its £40 million art portfolio sold so far. The fund built up an impressionist collection in the mid-Seventies. The collection's value had multiplied by ten when it was sold in 1989.

Sotheby's, which advised the fund, said investors should always buy items that are the best examples of their type. They should also look only at items where there is a large market. A work of art that is aesthetically and appeals to an international market will fetch more at auction than a similar work that is ugly and appeals only to collectors from one country.

Three of the London auction houses have picked out works of art that cost under £5,000 and should be a good investment.

Christopher Elwes, managing director of Bonhams, chose contemporary British ceramics and fountain pens. Of contemporary ceramics, he said: "It is a very new market in terms of being four to five years old and it is moving forward fast. It is backed by serious collectors. It is seeing growing interest from Japan. It is a true artform, in very much the same field as modern and impressionist art, at prices which are quite realistic."

Bonhams recommends the pens of John Ward, Ewen Henderson, Elizabeth Britton, Gordon Baldwin, Alison Britton, Christine Jones, and Gabriele Koch.

In the fountain pen market, Mr Elwes picks out British pens of 1900 to 1939. In part-



The dividend of a work of art is the pleasure of owning it: Marcus Linell with a Chinese hardwood brush pot, circa 1700, valued at £1,500

icular, he likes the Swan brand that was made in the United States and Britain. Consequently there are American as well as British collectors. A gold plate Swan costs between £100 and £300, and an 18 carat at between £300 and £1,000.

Christie's, South Kensington, whose managing director is Paul Bartlaud, identifies three promising areas: cameras, textiles, and scientific instruments. Art deco cameras and various optical toys are attracting a wide circle of buyers. And it is possible to buy a top of the range Zeiss Ikon - the 19th century forerunner of the movie camera - for under £2,000.

Good quality 19th century lace can be bought for prices in the low thousands and 19th century Islamic astrolabes have a similar price range.

At Sotheby's, Mr Linell likes oriental ceramics. He

says there is a large market for Chinese ceramics, with buyers from Europe, America, Japan, and the Pacific rim. But, he says, you have to buy selectively with an eye to what oriental collectors like.

He bought a hardwood 17th century brush pot five years ago for about £800 and it is now worth £1,500 to £2,000. "It would have sat on a scholar's desk. It has aesthetic appeal and is the sort of thing people like. I think the oriental buyers will push this thing quite a long way."

Mr Linell also expects some unappreciated areas of Japanese art to start fetching good prices. The Japanese are strong buyers of their own art, but are still selective. At some time they "simply have to" become less discriminating.

Good quality 19th century Netsuke toggles can still be bought for prices in the low

thousands. Prices for earlier examples of these intricately carved toggles that were hung from Japanese belts fetch prices in the tens of thousands.

Japanese 19th Century Satsuma pottery is another area which should take off. Serious collectors despise it as being too fussy - Sotheby's recently sold a piece with 1,000 butterflies painted on the inside.

One area of collecting that needs care is coins. Since metal detectors have become popular, a new board of a certain type of coin could turn up at any time, increasing the supply and reducing the value.

All the experts agree that if an investor just wants an investment, he should look to conventional savings products. Art pays no dividends and there are no guarantees.

However, Mr Linell said: "The dividend of a work of art is the pleasure of owning it."



Elwes: sees true art form in contemporary ceramics



Sold for £3,300: interest in Satsuma pottery growing

Hidden costs go beyond the auction room

By RUTH CORB

THE hidden costs of buying and looking after works of art means that a substantial increase in value is needed just to avoid a loss on the investment.

Most obvious is the auctioneer's costs. The main auction houses charge the buyer 10 per cent with the additional cost of value added tax, making the premium 11.5 per cent. When the buyer subsequently resells there is again likely to be a 10 per cent fee, although for an item of low value the charge could be as high as 15 per cent. Allowing for the current underlying inflation rate of about 7 per cent, a buyer who resold after a year would need to see a price increase of nearly a third just to stand still.

Going through a dealer would cut out the charges but there is no guarantee of producing a better result. Marcus Linell of Sotheby's explains: "The majority of lots that we sell are bought by dealers. They are going to sell at a profit, so a purchaser can generally pick up an item for less at an auction. From the seller's point of view, the difficulty is to know what an item is worth. You employ an auctioneer to get the highest possible price. You know he is on your side because his fee is related to the success of the sale."

While it is possible to put a work of art into storage pending a resale, this is unlikely to work out any cheaper than keeping the item at home and insuring it.

Mike Auld, of Guardian Royal Exchange, says householders should check with their insurance companies on whether an extra premium is needed on top of the household insurance. He says some policies have a limit on the value of any individual item and also put a limit on the collective worth of all valuables, including watches, silver and jewellery.

Mr Auld said: "Usually valuables are limited to a percentage of the sum insured, say 5 per cent. The average household insurance is for £16,000, which means that all

valuables would be limited to £800."

Percentages allowed for valuables vary. Sandy Johnson, of Commercial Union, says his company normally allows valuables to comprise one third of the sum insured. "Paying an increased premium to cover larger amounts is not the answer if the house is not secure. The insurance company might send someone round to look at the windows and doors. He may recommend new locks or even a burglar alarm," he said.

The cost of extra insurance will vary, with rates highest in the inner cities. As a general rule, the cost is likely to run out at between 1 and 2 per cent of value per year.

Group 4, the security company, says that a basic, good-quality security system for an average house will cost £1,000 or more. Protecting works of art could double that bill. Linking the burglar alarm to a central security system would add about £150 to £200 a year.

A work of art bought for £20,000 and resold three years later for 50 per cent more would provide a £10,000 profit but could easily run up the following bill: buying commission £2,300; insurance £300; security £1,200; loss of interest the investment could have earned on deposit £5,000; commission on sale £3,000; total cost £11,800.

As for liquidity, works of art are not as readily marketable as some other assets. Notwithstanding that, auction houses and dealers together provide an international free market, an auction house is likely to hold between two and six auctions a year for each type of art work.

Among the factors that decide whether an investment pays, quality outweighs condition, rarity, provenance (history of ownership) and fashion.

Although in a rising market, prices of works - virtually across the board - tend to be carried along with the general upward tide, fine pieces usually have a ready market when the market stabilises or falls, and perform best over time.

UNIT-LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

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WEEKEND MONEY

Richard Irving looks at some of the options for investors

Bonds and gilts retain edge with falling rates

HIGH interest rates may not be around for much longer. John Sheppard, Warburg's chief economist, believes that rates could be down to 12 per cent within a year provided inflation is brought swiftly under control and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes Britain into the European exchange-rate mechanism (ERM) sooner rather than later.

Chris Anthony, of UBS Phillips and Drew, goes further. "Bearing in mind the political motivation in getting the rates down, we could see base rates at 9 or 10 per cent by the middle of next year."

Good news indeed for the country's homeowners, who can look forward to mortgage rates dropping back to more affordable levels.

The news is less cheering, however, for investors who rely on their savings to provide much-needed extra income.

But such investors can take heart. Although the financial markets already appear to be discounting a fall in interest rates — witness the strong performance of both equities and gilts over the past few months — it is still possible to lock your savings into very attractive rates of return, especially over the longer term.

Guaranteed Income Bonds (GIBs), are beginning to ease their rates but are still offering high rates of return.

Issued by small life assurance companies, GIBs guarantee the same rate of interest throughout their life, which can be anything from one to ten years. They also return the original capital investment in full on maturity.

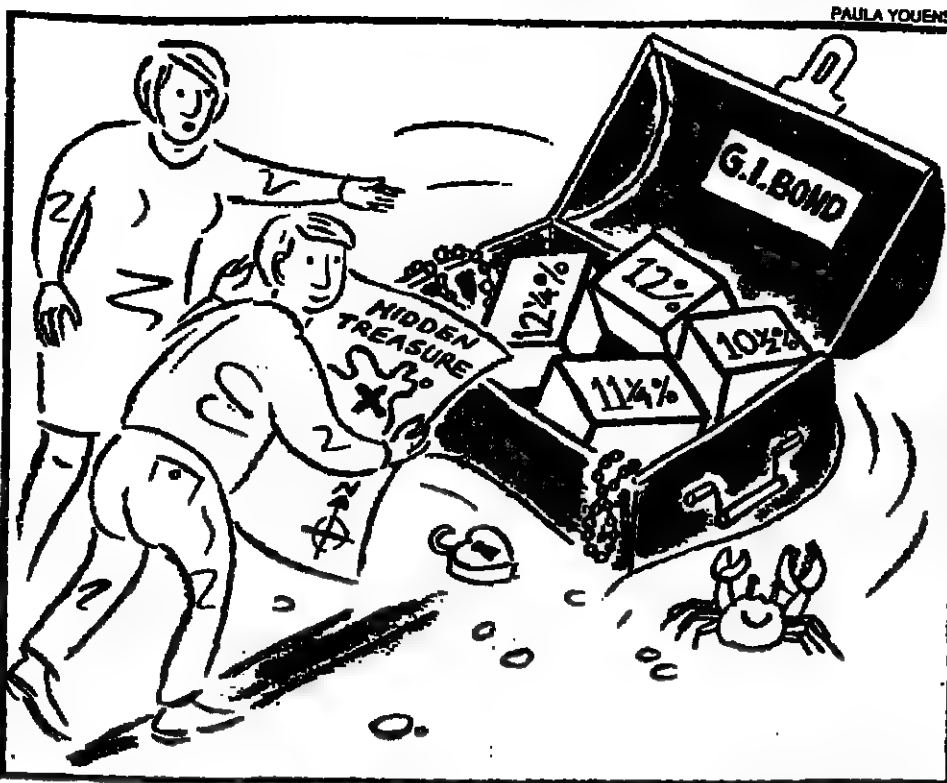
Interest is normally paid annually on a GIB although some companies will pay interest half-yearly or monthly. More regular interest payments are usually linked to lower returns. The interest is paid net of basic rate income tax.

Higher rate taxpayers can find that they pay less tax on a GIB than on a building society account because of the way in which interest is calculated. The minimum investment varies from £500 to more than £10,000, depending on the particular issue.

Investors are not required to undergo any medical examination and there are no fees to pay.

"It is important for people to realise just how attractive GIBs are at the moment," says Robin Bloor, Chase de Vere's deputy managing director. "Although rates have already started to come off the top, GIBs still offer very good value, especially when compared with previous years."

GIBs are issued on a daily basis, so rates can change at short notice, but among those recommended by Mr Bloor are the American Life one-year bond, which offers 12 per



cent on investments of £5,000 or more. Canterbury Life's three-year bond, which pays 10.5 per cent on £1,000 or more, and Hill Samuel's five-year bond, which pays 10.5 per cent on investments of £5,000 or over.

But these attractive rates come at a price. In particular investors can be heavily penalised if money is needed before the bond matures. Depending on the company, the issue and individual circumstances, part or all of the accrued interest may be lost, even in the event of deaths. For this reason, Mr Bloor advises investors to take out a bond in joint names wherever possible.

It could also be found that the income or proceeds from the bond reduces entitlement to age allowance in the year of maturity.

Non-taxpayers cannot reclaim the tax which is automatically deducted from interest payments and may be better off putting their money into government securities, gilts.

But while gilts bought through the National Savings stock register pay interest gross, it is worth remembering



Bloor: good value in bonds

that the capital investment is not guaranteed. The market can swing violently, leaving investors who sell at the wrong time sitting on a loss.

Nevertheless, the outlook for gilts over the longer term looks encouraging. And investors can lock into some attractive rates.

Treasury 12 per cent 1995 will not only guarantee interest of 12 per cent over the next five years but also a small capital gain on maturity. The gain is free of capital gains tax. Exchequer 12½ per cent 1992 offers a similar capital gain and a guaranteed rate of 12½ per cent over the next two years.

Less attractive, but still worth considering, are bank or building society accounts, some of which now offer a fixed rate of interest over a specific term, rather than the more usual floating rates.

Holdenbury securities, for example, is paying 12 per cent on the minimum of £5,000 and 12½ per cent on £20,000 or more, guaranteed for 12 months.

The Bristol and West building society, meanwhile, is paying 11.62 per cent over 10 months (minimum investment £5,000) and Midland Bank will pay 11½ per cent over six months (minimum investment £2,000).

As with all fixed-term investments, you should never commit money that may be required quickly. Most penalise heavily for early withdrawal, regardless of the circumstances that make it necessary.

Guaranteed rates have their down side as well as their obvious attractions.

Were interest rates to rise suddenly, in defence of an ailing pound, for example, investors could find themselves locked into very un-

competitive rates. But while a rise in base rates cannot be ruled out entirely, the odds are very much against it at the moment.

As Mr Sheppard says: "It would be absolutely inconceivable for the government to fight the next election with base rates at 15 per cent, let alone any higher."

The political situation, if nothing else it seems, should bring downward pressure to bear on interest rates and reinforce the appeal of fixed investments.

Post offices caught out as investment issues jump quickly off mark

By BARBARA ELLIS

INVESTORS quick off the mark wanting to buy the latest National Savings issues have found that post offices have been caught out by the speed with which the new products were introduced.

The Department of National Savings admits it did not produce enough brochures in time but said that application forms were in all branches.

William Parker of Crouch End, London, responded early to advertising by the department on June 8 and 9 by telephoning its freephone number the following week. However, he found that the line was not in action until June 13, when he asked for details of the various offers and says he was promised a reply by post.

On June 15, at Crouch End main post office, he enquired about the new yearly plan, advertised as being on sale from June 6, but says the counter clerks had no knowledge of it. Meanwhile, he received part of the information he had asked for: a prospectus for the new issue of Capital Bonds.

On telephoning the freephone number again this week to complain about his long wait for information, Mr Parker said he received an "object" apology to the effect that HMSO had failed to produce all the printed material on time and that some was not expected for another week.

A reader in Chelsea, London, was more successful, but only through persistence. When asked for the 35th issue of savings certificates on June

18, the first day of sale, a Chelsea counter clerk at first told her she had never heard of it. Then after being persuaded to produce a leaflet, she advised that the issue was not yet available. Leaflets advertising the 34th issue withdrawn two days before were still on display. However, the reader was able to point out the starting date in the National Savings literature supplied by the clerk and at last obtained her certificates.

At the Department for National Savings, a spokesman said that leaflets for the 35th issue of certificates had been "about a week or a bit more" late and for the Capital Bond a few days late. "It was not because of a shortage in the print run, but because of the shortage of time to produce them," he said. He had not heard of any problems with prospectuses or application forms, he added. "Staff should

have been informed of the dates when the new issues were available," he said. "I am not sure what the situation was... what information they were given."

Like previous issues of savings certificates, the 35th issue can be cashed in stages to produce tax-free income yet leave the original investment untouched after five years.

Alternatively, savers can gradually cash in all their certificates, producing more income, but leaving nothing at the end of the term.

The two income plans shown use a £1,000 investment in the 35th issue, the limit for new purchases. But some savers could hold up to £11,000 worth of the 35th issue as National Savings allows reinvestment of money from issues of certificates more than five years old or from yearly plans set up more than four years ago.

| Income plan leaving original investment untouched | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|
| Number of units to be cashed | Years after purchase | Cash value (£) |
| 2 | 1 | 53.25 |
| 3 | 2 | 85.87 |
| 4 | 3 | 93.82 |
| 5 | 4 | 103.94 |
| 6 | 5 | 116.07 |
| 7 | 6 | 128.28 |
| 8 | 7 | 140.49 |
| 9 | 8 | 152.70 |
| 10 | 9 | 164.91 |
| 11 | 10 | 177.12 |
| 12 | 11 | 189.33 |
| 13 | 12 | 201.54 |
| 14 | 13 | 213.75 |
| 15 | 14 | 225.96 |
| 16 | 15 | 238.17 |
| 17 | 16 | 250.38 |
| 18 | 17 | 262.59 |
| 19 | 18 | 274.80 |
| 20 | 19 | 287.01 |
| 21 | 20 | 299.22 |
| 22 | 21 | 311.43 |
| 23 | 22 | 323.64 |
| 24 | 23 | 335.85 |
| 25 | 24 | 348.06 |
| 26 | 25 | 360.27 |
| 27 | 26 | 372.48 |
| 28 | 27 | 384.69 |
| 29 | 28 | 396.90 |
| 30 | 29 | 409.11 |
| 31 | 30 | 421.32 |
| 32 | 31 | 433.53 |
| 33 | 32 | 445.74 |
| 34 | 33 | 457.95 |
| 35 | 34 | 470.16 |
| 36 | 35 | 482.37 |
| 37 | 36 | 494.58 |
| 38 | 37 | 506.79 |
| 39 | 38 | 519.00 |
| 40 | 39 | 531.21 |
| 41 | 40 | 543.42 |
| 42 | 41 | 555.63 |
| 43 | 42 | 567.84 |
| 44 | 43 | 580.05 |
| 45 | 44 | 592.26 |
| 46 | 45 | 604.47 |
| 47 | 46 | 616.68 |
| 48 | 47 | 628.89 |
| 49 | 48 | 641.10 |
| 50 | 49 | 653.31 |
| 51 | 50 | 665.52 |
| 52 | 51 | 677.73 |
| 53 | 52 | 689.94 |
| 54 | 53 | 702.15 |
| 55 | 54 | 714.36 |
| 56 | 55 | 726.57 |
| 57 | 56 | 738.78 |
| 58 | 57 | 750.99 |
| 59 | 58 | 763.20 |
| 60 | 59 | 775.41 |
| 61 | 60 | 787.62 |
| 62 | 61 | 799.83 |
| 63 | 62 | 812.04 |
| 64 | 63 | 824.25 |
| 65 | 64 | 836.46 |
| 66 | 65 | 848.67 |
| 67 | 66 | 860.88 |
| 68 | 67 | 873.09 |
| 69 | 68 | 885.30 |
| 70 | 69 | 897.51 |
| 71 | 70 | 909.72 |
| 72 | 71 | 921.93 |
| 73 | 72 | 934.14 |
| 74 | 73 | 946.35 |
| 75 | 74 | 958.56 |
| 76 | 75 | 970.77 |
| 77 | 76 | 982.98 |
| 78 | 77 | 995.19 |
| 79 | 78 | 1007.40 |
| 80 | 79 | 1019.61 |
| 81 | 80 | 1031.82 |
| 82 | 81 | 1044.03 |
| 83 | 82 | 1056.24 |
| 84 | 83 | 1068.45 |
| 85 | 84 | 1080.66 |
| 86 | 85 | 1092.87 |
| 87 | 86 | 1105.08 |
| 88 | 87 | 1117.29 |
| 89 | 88 | 1129.50 |
| 90 | 89 | 1141.71 |
| 91 | 90 | 1153.92 |
| 92 | 91 | 1166.13 |
| 93 | 92 | 1178.34 |
| 94 | 93 | 1190.55 |
| 95 | 94 | 1202.76 |
| 96 | 95 | 1214.97 |
| 97 | 96 | 1227.18 |
| 98 | 97 | 1239.39 |
| 99 | 98 | 1251.60 |
| 100 | 99 | 1263.81 |
| 101 | 100 | 1276.02 |
| 102 | 101 | 1288.23 |
| 103 | 102 | 1300.44 |
| 104 | 103 | 1312.65 |
| 105 | 104 | 1324.86 |
| 106 | 105 | 1337.07 |
| 107 | 106 | 1349.28 |
| 108 | 107 | 1361.49 |
| 109 | 108 | 1373.70 |
| 110 | 109 | 1385.91 |
| 111 | 110 | 1398.12 |
| 112 | 111 | 1410.33 |
| 113 | 112 | 1422.54 |
| 114 | 113 | 1434.75 |
| 115 | 114 | 1446.96 |
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| 117 | 116 | 1471.38 |
| 118 | 117 | 1483.59 |
| 119 | 118 | 1495.80 |
| 120 | 119 | 1508.01 |
| 121 | 120 | 1520.22 |
| 122 | 121 | 1532.43 |
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| 127 | 126 | 1593.48 |
| 128 | 127 | 1605.69 |
| 129 | 128 | 1617.90 |
| 130 | 129 | 1630.11 |
| 131 | 130 | 1642.32 |
| 132 | 131 | 1654.53 |
| 133 | 132 | 1666.74 |
| 134 | 133 | 1678.95 |
| 135 | 134 | 1691.16 |
| 136 | 135 | 1703.37 |
| 137 | 136 | 1715.58 |
| 138 | 137 | 1727.79 |
| 139 | 138 | 1739.99 |
| 140 | 139 | 1752.20 |
| 141 | 140 | 1764.41 |
| 142 | 141 | 1776.62 |
| 143 | 142 | 1788.83 |
| 144 | 143 | 1801.04 |
| 145 | 144 | 1813.25 |
| 146 | 145 | 1825.46 |
| 147 | 146 | 1837.67 |
| 148 | 147 | 1849.88 |
| 149 | 148 | 1862.09 |
| 150 | 149 | 1874.30 |
| 151 | 150 | 1886.51 |
| 152 | 151 | 1898.72 |
| 153 | 152 | 1910.93 |
| 154 | 153 | 1923.14 |
| 155 | 154 | 1935.35 |
| 156 | 155 | 1947.56 |
| 157 | 156 | 1959.77 |
| 158 | 157 | 1971.98 |
| 159 | 158 | 1984.19 |
| 160 | 159 | 1996.40 |
| 161 | 160 | 2008.61 |
| 162 | 161 | 2020.82 |
| 163 | 162 | 2033.03 |
| 164 | 163 | 2045.24 |
| 165 | 164 | 2057.45 |
| 166 | 165 | 2069.66 |
| 167 | 166 | 2081.87 |
| 168 | 167 | 2094.08 |
| 169 | 168 | 2106.29 |
| 170 | 169 | 2118.50 |
| 171 | 170 | 2130.71 |
| 172 | 171 | 2142.92 |
| 173 | 172 | 2155.13 |
| 174 | 173 | 2167.34 |
| 175 | 174 | 2179.55 |
| 176 | 175 | 2191.76 |
| 177 | 176 | 2203.97 |
| 178 | 177 | 2216.18 |
| 179 | 178 | 2228.39 |
| 180 | 179 | 2240.60 |
| 181 | 180 | 2252.81 |
| 182 | 181 | 2265.02 |
| 183 | 182 | 2277.23 |
| 184 | 183 | 2289.44 |
| 185 | 184 | 2301.65 |
| 186 | 185 | 2313.86 |
| 187 | 186 | 2326.07 |
| 188 | 187 | 2338.28 |
| 189 | 188 | 2350.49 |
| 190 | 189 | 2362.70 |
| 191 | 190 | 2374.91 |
| 192 | 191 | 2387.12 |
| 193 | 192 | 2399.33 |
| 194 | 193 | 2411.54 |
| 195 | 194 | 2423.75 |
| 196 | 195 | 2435.96 |
| 197 | 196 | 2448.17 |
| 198 | 197 | 2460.38 |
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| 211 | 210 | 2619.11 |
| 212 | 211 | 2631.32 |
| 213 | 212 | 2643.53 |
| 214 | 213 | 2655.74 |
| 215 | 214 | 2667.95 |
| 216 | 215 | 2680.16 |
| 217 | 216 | 2692.37 |
| 218 | 217 | 2704.58 |
| 219 | 218 | 2716.79 |
| 220 | 219 | 2729.00 |
| 221 | 220 | 2741.21 |
| 222 | 221 | 2753.42 |
| 223 | 222 | 2765.63 |
| 224 | 223 | 2777.84 |
| 225 | 224 | 2790.05 |
| 226 | 225 | 2802.26 |
| 227 | 226 | 2814.47 |
| 228 | 227 | 2826.68 |
| 229 | 228 | 2838.89 |
| 230 | 229 | 2851.10 |
| 231 | 230 | 2863.31 |
| 232 | 231 | 2875.52 |
| 233 | 232 | 2887.73 |
| 234 | 233 | 2899.94 |
| 235 | 234 | 2912.15 |
| 236 | 235 | 2924.36 |
| 237 | 236 | 2936.57 |
| 238 | 237 | 2948.78 |
| 239 | 238 | 2960.99 |
| 240 | 239 | 2973.20 |
| 241 | 240 | 2985.41 |
| 242 | 241 | 2997.62 |
| 243 | 242 | 3009.83 |
| 244 | 243 | 3022.04 |
| 245 | 244 | 3034.25 |
| 246 | 245 | 3046.46 |
| 247 | 246 | 3058.67 |
| 248 | 247 | 3070.88 |
| 249 | 248 | 3083.09 |
| 250 | 249 | 3095.30 |
| 251 | 250 | 3107.51 |
| 252 | 251 | 3119.72 |
| 253 | 252 | 3131.93 |
| 254 | 253 | 3144.14 |
| 255 | 254 | 3156.35 |
| 256 | 255 | 3168.56 |
| 257 | 256 | 3180.77 |
| 258 | 257 | 3192.98 |
| 259 | 258 | 3205.19 |
| 260 | 259 | 3217.40 |

Winning ways to complain

By TOM TICKELL

FINANCIAL service groups are becoming far more complaints conscious than they were. At the same time, the four ombudsmen covering banks, building societies, insurance companies and (some) unit trusts received a record number of grumbles last year.

Tactfully, the ombudsmen believe their schemes are just better known than before.

Complaints, though, have not just come from customers. M&G, Britain's largest unit trust stable, has just walked out of its respective ombudsman scheme claiming with some justice that the whole complaints business is almost a cat's cradle.

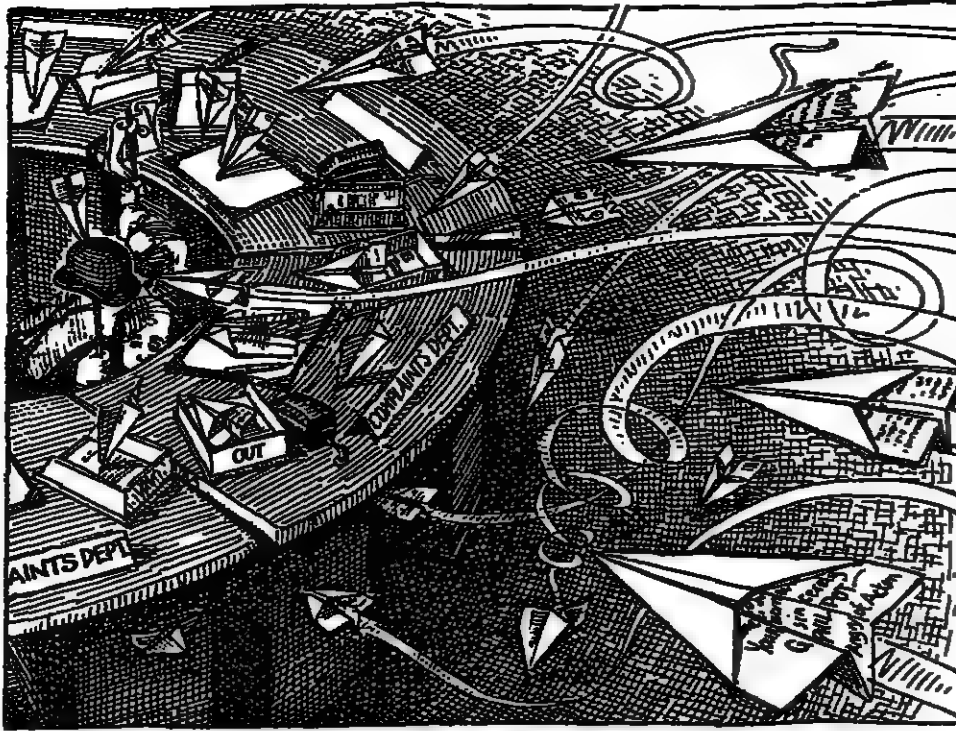
Complain about investment policy and the Investment Management Regulatory Organisation (Imro) will consider your plea. But if something goes wrong with a unit-linked policy it falls in the insurance ombudsman's territory.

Reaching the ombudsman level implies failure lower down the scale. Follow the rules for complaining and the odds are on victory before arriving there.

Rule one is to give local offices a chance to correct their own mistakes. Banks and building societies will rarely consider cases at head office level until you have tried to sort matters out lower down — and there is the bonus of a heightened sense of grievance if they fail.

Rule two is to ring and find the name of who is responsible for the area and write to them personally; another call to check the letter has arrived in tones of polite enquiry makes sense if no reply appears within a week.

Rule three is to ensure the letter sounds friendly, and also contains all the details of



policy numbers, bank numbers, dates or names, and a daytime telephone number. Loving your enemies and making life easier for them can turn them into helpful friends.

"If you can actually make a joke about what has gone wrong, even through gritted teeth, it will always put people on your side," said Kevin Gavaghan, marketing director at Midland Bank.

"Remember that they are probably victims of exactly the same system as you are. Above all, avoid the 'while I'm writing syndrome' where you spew out all the emotional bile you have accumulated over services for the past 20 years. It's enormously emotionally satisfying, but a mass of extraneous historical and hysterical details just devalues the point you are making."

Rule four is to know that

whatever the local office declares, its word is not final. Head office complaints departments have disappeared, but they have been reborn after a linguistic facelift as customer services divisions.

Rule five is to send any serious complaint to the managing director or chief executive addressing him by name.

Banks dislike the idea claiming that letters end up in the customer services division whatever happens, and that bringing in senior staff will not make any difference. That seems naive. Knowing the chief executive has sent down the letter, wants to be kept informed and may well sign the final reply should concentrate the minds of the customer services staff.

David Money Courts, chairman of Courts, the bank,

claims that receiving complaints can be very useful. "For every one person who writes indignantly to the bank, there are probably five or six who just fume and grumble, so most letters keep you in touch with how customers are thinking."

Rule six is to type letters, and, if you do not, to avoid using red or green ink. The Woolwich building society receives 200 letters of complaint a month and suggests there is a link between the lurdness of the ink and the oddness of the complaint.

"We received one angry letter from a customer who had slipped on some pigeon droppings while withdrawing money from one of our cash machines," said David Blake, corporate affairs director. "He claimed that we should keep the pavement by the machines

clean and tidy, enclosed a bill for having his suit cleaned, and was yours indignantly. Yes, we did pay the bill, but the fact he had £20,000 in his account certainly helped."

Rule seven is to remember that most financial groups belong to an ombudsman scheme and that an arbitration arrangement may apply even if they do not.

Ombudsmen can provide compensation, and if their verdict fails to satisfy there is still recourse to the courts, although the institution has to accept the ombudsman's decision. The investment referee system Imro uses is slightly different. The referee will try to use conciliation first. According to John Morgan who runs Imro, both sides become so convinced of the rightness of their case that they do not listen to what the other is saying. If conciliation fails, formal arbitration follows.

Rule eight is to remember the three Ps — politeness, precision and persistence, with just a hint of publicity in the background. Combine them with a good case, and it is very hard to fail.

Building Society Ombudsman (Stephen Edell), Grovesnor Gardens House, Grovesnor Gardens, London SW1X 7AW. Tel: 071-931 0044.

Insurance Ombudsman (Julian Farrand), 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HH. Tel: 071-242 8613.

Unit Trust Ombudsman (Adrian Parsons) 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HH. Tel: 071 242 8613.

Banking Ombudsman (Lawrence Shurman), Citadel House, 5/11 Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1BR. Tel: 071 583 1395.

Investment Referee (Richard Youard), 6 Frederick's Place, London EC2 8BT. Tel: 071 796 3065.

Accident scheme to care for elderly

By JON ASHWORTH

A NEW health insurance scheme has been launched to take the worry out of caring for an older relative if they have an accident and need time at home to recover.

The scheme, called Welcome Home, has been designed by Western Provident Association, a Bristol insurer, which has teamed up with the British Nursing Association (BNA) to provide homecare for invalids when they come out of hospital.

It goes further than most private health schemes by paying for a registered nurse or a day carer to visit patients in their own homes.

For a maximum cost of £223 a year, a son or daughter can buy cover for an elderly parent to pay for nursing care while they recover after an accident. They can buy protection for a week, three weeks or 35 days, taking away the financial worry of having to pay £200 a week for a nurse or as much as £450 a week for a top nursing home.

The plan can also be taken out by individuals for themselves. This way, it would allow someone up to a month or so of care while recovering after a hip replacement or other major surgery.

David Ashdown, WPA's marketing director, said the cover was open to all patients, whether they had been treated privately or in a National Health Service hospital.

"It meets a very human need at a low cost, and gives a person or their family independence."

"Children may take out the cover for their parents for peace of mind. The elderly may prefer to take it out for themselves so as not to be a burden on their children."

Mr Ashdown said that while the cover only allowed a temporary breathing space after an accident, it gave families time to book a place in a nursing home or arrange for them to move in. The cover also relieved some of the strain on the health service by



Help for elderly relatives: David Ashdown of WPA.

arranging private nursing as an alternative to the district nursing service.

Subscriptions start at £44.15 a year and the cover may be taken out by anyone up to the age of 85. No claims are allowed in the first three months. Claimants need to have been in hospital for at least four nights, and a doctor must confirm that home nursing care is necessary. In addition they must be recovering from an acute illness.

Elsewhere, there has been little rush from elderly people to take advantage of the tax relief now available on private health premiums.

WPA said it had not expected the 'over-sixties' prod-

ucts to be taken up widely, but felt obliged to include them in its range.

Bupa, which recently launched a new plan for the elderly, said it was too early to say whether tax relief was encouraging new business, but it was watching the market closely.

Private Patients Plan, the second largest private health insurer, has written to 200,000 customers aged over 59, but said there had been little interest in the new scheme. Many customers have said that they would rather pay the full premium, to avoid disadvantages which include lack of cash benefits or cover for alternative medicine.

BRIEFINGS

Bradford & Bingley has launched a new account for investors which pays gross interest for balances held until April 6, 1991. The maximiser tax plan account has a top rate of 14.75 per cent on balances of £2,500 or more. If the account is closed before April, the net rate payable would be 11.06 per cent.

Barclays Bank has donated £100,000 to the Woodland Trust to help protect Britain's forests and is launching a competition to raise the same amount again. The bank will donate £1 for every person who enters the competition, which includes a Land Rover as first prize. There are 1,300 prizes in all, and the money raised — a maximum of £100,000 — will go towards planting thousands of trees in 23 Trust sites around Britain.

Many motorists driving on the Continent this summer will be inadequately insured, according to Churchill Insurance, which has launched an extensive package for holiday-makers. For an average premium of £32 for eight days, Churchill abroad covers drivers and up to 5 passengers for up to £100,000 in medical expenses. Legal aid and roadside assistance are included along with hotel accommodation and up to £500 for car hire to allow a trip to be extended.

Chase Manhattan Bank has set up an independent arm to

advise on mortgages, insurance, pensions and health. The new financial services division offers 15 per cent off membership of Bupa and free heart risk assessment screening, as well as links with Sharelink and a firm of conveyancers. The bank is writing to its Visa cardholders this month, but the service is open to anyone.

Girobank is promoting its Visa gold card as a cheaper alternative to other credit cards. For £36 a year, the card offers minimum instant credit of £5,000, and pays 9 per cent net interest on credit balances. Lloyds and Midland gold cards cost £60 a year, while American Express Gold has an annual fee of £70. Discounts are available on holidays and motor insurance, and there is free membership of the Girobank gold wine club. APR is 18.7 per cent.

Johnson Fry has launched a service to help businesses invest in new companies while saving tax. The company will act as a broker, in return for a fee of 5 per cent plus VAT on the purchase price of the business plus a management fee of 1 per cent a year. On the ultimate sale, Johnson Fry receives 10 per cent of profits, minus a 10 per cent per year allowance for each partner.

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THE M&G PEP

WEEKEND MONEY

Lenders are receiving bigger pay-offs, reports Margaret Dibben

Free agents come clean over insurance rake-off

FIXED-rate mortgages are in favour of the summer this year as banks and building societies desperately try to inject some enthusiasm into house buying.

Fixed rates have fallen as low as 13.5 per cent, nearly 2 per cent below the cost of most mortgages. This is attractive particularly to first-time buyers, who accounted for half the new mortgages granted by building societies in the first quarter of 1990.

Borrowers are prepared to take the risk that rates may drop sharply before they are allowed to move on to a variable rate after two or three years.

There is no risk for the lender at these low rates because banks and building societies buy tranches of money more cheaply than they lend at, which is why fixed rate loans are only available in limited editions until the money has been taken up.

Lenders are assured of a profit and, even though this is less than if they lent at the full variable rate, at least they are selling home loans when they otherwise would not. And the more mortgages they sell, the more commission they can earn from life assurance policies, at rates of commission which have risen sharply over the past year to compensate for the smaller margins.

Often, special bargain mortgages are only available to borrowers who also buy an endowment policy.

If a policy is bought from independent societies or insurance salesmen, they must reveal how much commission they earn if the purchaser asks them. Moreover, they must explain this information in monetary terms for ease of comprehension.

An independent bank or building society, such as National Westminster or Bradford & Bingley, will recommend what they consider to be the best policy from a range of insurance companies.

And from the beginning of this week they will automatically show the commission as a percentage of the policy premiums. This information comes on the product particulars, a document which must now be sent out within 15 days of agreement to buy the policy, together with a separate cancellation notice.

Tied insurance salesmen do not have to disclose anything

He can't tell us his commission... he's tied.



Monthly premiums for a 25 year £10,000 low cost endowment policy (Assumes a man aged 38, non-smoker)

| Company | Status | Premium (£) |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|
| Halifax | tied to Standard Life | 109.00 |
| Alliance & Leicester | tied to Scottish Amicable | 113.00 |
| National & Provincial | tied to National & Provincial Life | 118.75 |
| Cheltenham & Gloucester | tied to Legal & General | 109.80 |
| Northern Rock | tied to Legal & General | 109.80 |
| Abbey National | tied to Friends Provident | 114.50 |
| National Westminster | independent policy with Standard Life | 109.00 |
| Legal & General | has 18 tied building societies | 109.80 |
| Scottish Widows | insurance company which has tied | 110.40 |
| Equitable Life | no lenders insurance company which has tied | 116.53 |

The effect of charges or expenses on an Equitable Life with profits endowment policy

| Term of policy | Reduction in yield | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Monthly premiums | Annual premiums |
| 5 years | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| 10 years | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| 15 years | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 20 years | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 25 years | 0.4 | 0.4 |

about their earnings or expenses and not even the large building societies are prepared to admit how much they earn. A tied bank or building society can only sell the policies of the insurance company it has signed up with.

Steve Wells, deputy managing director of NatWest Insurance Services, said: "Among tied agents, nobody but nobody will talk about the levels they are getting. But I reckon a tied building society would probably earn ten percentage points more commission than an independent of the same size, say 160 per cent of last year's levels against 150 per cent."

He added: "Some fancy deals have been struck. As

more and more building societies became tied, insurance companies who were anxious to tie them offered good commission."

The Halifax tied to Standard Life one year ago. The accounts do not break down how much commission was earned from selling life assurance but in the year to the end of January 1990 Britain's largest building society earned a total of £140 million.

Until the end of last year, most insurance companies paid commission to independent salesmen in accordance with an industry-wide Maximum Commission Agreement (MCA). Tied agents were not restricted to this scale.

Since the abolition of the

MCA commissions have risen substantially for all salesmen, with tied agents, including building societies, earning more than independents.

A recent survey by the Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organisation (Laurio), the insurance company watchdog, showed that on average independents are now earning 23 per cent more than the MCA and appointed representatives 34 per cent extra for selling a 25-year policy.

National Westminster Bank, which is independent, earns 145 per cent of the MCA for selling one Standard Life's 25-year endowment policy. On an endowment worth £20,000 this adds up to £1,970.45. The bank earns 120 per cent from an NPI pension costing £30 a month, with a total commission of £312.75.

Although commission is paid by the insurance company, the money is taken out of the premiums paid by the customer.

Frank Atrill, general manager of Scottish Widows, said: "The end result can only be a cut in potential bonuses for the customer because the money has to come from somewhere. It will be interesting to see whether some of these organisations will use some of the extra remuneration they are earning to give additional benefits or even rebates to customers. They are not doing it at the moment."

Otherwise, since the premiums and the projected earnings are the same with all companies, the only way to tell the good from the bad endowment policy is to look at the past performance.

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| £30,000 | 13.00% | 14.125% |
| £40,000 | 13.00% | 14.125% |
| £50,000 | 13.00% | 14.125% |

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Trusts cautious about Europe

By RUPERT BRUCE

THE same European unit trust managers who achieved returns of more than 50 per cent a year for their funds in the late 1980s are now emphasising the need for caution in the Nineties.

They are worried by the prospect of increased stock market volatility and stagnant share prices, although they still see opportunities for selective buying of stock.

Crispin Odey, who manages the Baring European Growth Trust, said: "The feeling in the market is that there is not much to go for following the last five years."

The number of European unit trusts has increased fourfold from 32 to 127 in this time.

The FTA world index Europe (excluding the UK) has risen by more than 60 per cent since 1987 crash. And many of Europe's stock markets have risen even more. Part of the reason Europe's markets have performed so well over the past two years is that they came from such a low level. In October 1987 prices plummeted between 30 and 40 per cent.

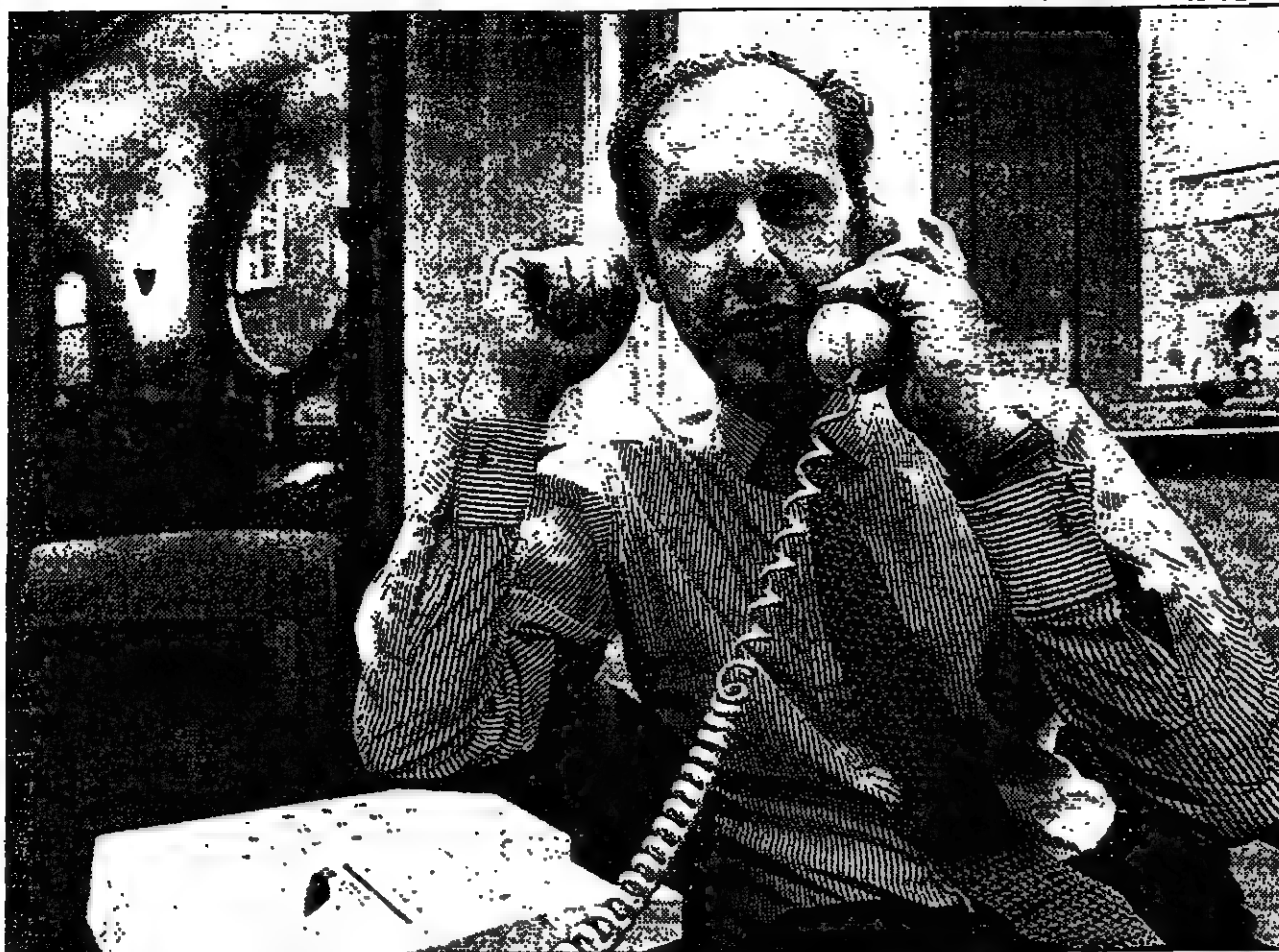
European companies' earnings have also been boosted and share prices have followed them up. This has been the result of both an upswing in the economic cycle and the reduction of the corporation tax paid by French and Dutch companies.

Consequently, more money has been poured into the stock markets from both Europe and abroad, chasing a relatively limited number of shares and forcing values up even further.

More recently, buyers have tried to spot which companies will be winners and losers after 1992, and those that will benefit from the rebuilding of the Eastern bloc.

Prompted by this attention, Europe's stock markets have been changing. Now takeovers are possible in markets which were previously protected. It is possible to buy Swiss shares with votes, and at prices which until recently were reserved for the Swiss alone. And accounting is becoming more standardised, so it is easier to see what is really happening within a company.

Anthony Bolton, who manages the Fidelity European



Searching for the undervalued: Anthony Bolton of Fidelity believes best opportunities lie in smaller companies

Trust, said: "Generally companies in Europe have hidden their lights under a bushel." They often hide much of their earnings to minimise their tax bills.

While it is now easier to see "the true picture", the increasing number of brokers and analysts following Europe make it more difficult to find companies that are undervalued.

Mr Bolton thinks there are still opportunities to find undervalued companies, but they are generally among the smaller ones.

The opportunities will exist over the two to three years it takes the European market to become as mature and efficient as, say, the UK market.

Another problem is that international pension funds are pumping more money into Europe than is justified by fund management yardsticks relating to an economy's size. UK pension funds have more money in Europe than in

Japan and America, according to Mr Bolton.

Fickle investors are easily upset, and a civil war in Russia for example, could panic funds out of European markets and precipitate a violent fall.

Investors are still keen on Europe because it has one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

Top performing European unit trusts — to July 2

(Offer to bid income reinvested)

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Year | Lazard European Growth |
| 2 Year | Aetna European Growth |
| 3 Year | 8 G Europe |
| 4 Year | Lloyds Bank German Growth |
| 5 Year | Scottish Widows European |
| 6 Year | Fidelity European |
| 7 Year | TR European Special Situations |
| 8 Year | Abn-Amro European |
| 9 Year | Royal London European Growth |
| 10 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 11 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 12 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 13 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 14 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 15 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 16 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 17 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 18 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 19 Year | Baring European Growth |
| 20 Year | Baring European Growth |

Source: Intercept

in the world, with growth of more than 3 per cent in most countries. But the European economies have their problems. Real European interest rates stand at between 6 per cent and 7 per cent and have never been higher.

Mr Odey said: "We may have to go through a period where everyone gets rather surprised and there is not a boom in Germany or anything like that."

Patricia Maxwell-Annot, who manages the Lazard European Growth fund, points out that European multinational companies are suffering from the strength of European currencies, which makes their goods more expensive abroad. The problems at Philips, the Dutch electronics group which gave warning of a £1.2 billion (£604 million) loss this week, have been accentuated by this.

"These are the sort of markets where you have to be selective when picking stocks

to carry on making money," said Miss Maxwell-Annot. She holds 13 per cent of her £26 million fund in Italy, for example, which she feels is still cheap. This is considerably more than most of her rivals who typically regard Italy as a rigged stock market, dominated by the big Italian industrial families.

She puts much of her recent investment success down to the relatively small size of her fund. This enabled her to switch a large slice of it into West German shares immediately the Berlin Wall fell. Larger funds are not so agile.

While the outlook for all of Europe's economies, including Germany's, is far from secure, the picture is not worse than that for the world's other major economies. Fidelity is more optimistic about Europe than elsewhere and is recommending UK clients to put most of their money allocated for overseas investment into Europe.

Funds try to spot E German openings

EVERY European fund manager is trying to spot those companies likely to benefit from the opening up of the Eastern bloc and in particular East Germany. Those based in West Germany are in the best position to capitalise after the economic and monetary reunification last weekend. But there are potential risks as well as rewards.

Anthony Bolton of Fidelity said: "I think these trends are very exciting long-term. Over the short term there is as much risk as there is reward. There is room for both political and social problems to arise, as progress towards a western society is seen as something which will not happen very quickly."

Reunification presents an excellent opportunity for West Germany's mature economy. It had an ageing population, and there was little demand for any new goods within the country. Everyone had all the cars they needed, and television sets and so on. Now the West Germans have a new market within their own economy and a new workforce.

When the Berlin Wall fell, the prospect of improved company earnings sent share prices rocketing on the Frankfurt stock market as foreign investors rushed to buy. However, the initial euphoria soon died as investors looked long and hard at the problems of uniting the two Germanies.

Patricia Maxwell-Annot of Lazard does not think there is any risk of high inflation, pointing to the German money supply figures for May which were at the bottom of official targets. But there are other risks at East German companies learn to compete in an open market.

Previously, their buying and selling prices were controlled. Now many companies are expected to go bust with resulting unemployment and risk of social unrest.

With a mind to the risks, Mr Bolton is investing in West German companies which should profit from short-term East German consumption. He points to utilities, like electricity companies, and to builders.

Victoria savers must wait for return of funds

From LINDA JODRELL IN SYDNEY

INVESTORS in three Australian building societies that collapsed last week should be paid 20 to 25 cents in the dollar on their savings by the end of the month. But it is not known when they will receive the rest of their money.

The societies — Pyramid, Countrywide and Geelong, all in the state of Victoria — were suspended on June 24, locking in the funds of 200,000 savers totalling A\$1.3 billion (£583 million) after a sustained run on funds.

Although the Victoria government, which will foot the bill, has promised investors will have all money back, it has not given guarantees on when this will happen. It could, in fact, take years.

In the meantime, depositors will not earn interest. Among those investors are a number of British residents who have been attracted by the much higher interest rates on offer from Australian societies.

Although it will be some

time before the reasons for the collapse are known, most blame has been levelled at a lack of regulation, which is the responsibility of state government. After A\$31 million was withdrawn from Pyramid in two days in February, the government investigated the books and gave an assurance that deposits were safe.

However, the run on deposits continued until the society's funds fell below the statutory liquidity reserves and the government was forced to close their doors.

In the past week, questions have been raised about the structure and lending practices of the societies. Legislation requires that a minimum of 50 per cent of their assets should be in home loans. It is believed just 22 per cent was in owner-occupied housing.

An enquiry by the Victorian corporate affairs commission is likely to be held. There is also a potential buyer for the three.

Banks in overseas link

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

THOUSANDS more cash dispensers across the world became available to the customers of two British banks this week. Midland customers can now use their cash cards in Hong Kong, China and the United States and Royal Bank of Scotland customers now have access to 3,000 machines in Spain and Portugal.

Holders of Midland, first direct and Samuel Montagu cash cards can use Hongkong Bank and Marine Midland Bank machines to withdraw cash and make balance enquiries.

Royal Bank of Scotland customers with highline or cashline cards can use Multibanco machines in Portugal and Teletelco ones in Spain to withdraw up to £250 a day. Girobank and Allied Irish Bank plus the Britannia, Chelsea, Derbyshire, Dunfermline, Northern Rock, Town and

Country and Yorkshire building societies were linked to the same network in May and June.

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THE GUIDE 19

BRITAIN IN A EUROPE

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WEEKEND MONEY

LETTERS

Calculating the cost of credit

From R. Sabry-Grant
Sir, Lenders charge interest meticulously by the day on monies owed and, in some cases, on monies already repaid.

Most mortgages operating in this country exclude monies taken monthly from reduction of debt (balance and interest together) until the end of the year. Such excluded monies are available to those lenders for purposes other than prompt debt reduction. This amounts to "concealed" interest-free loans funded each year by borrowers to the further benefit of such lenders over and above the repayment of the original loans.

Current calculations of an

annual percentage rate (APR), usually considered to indicate the true cost of credit, do not cover the cost, which can be considerable, of the loss of use of money by borrowers due to late debt reduction (or early money collection). Nevertheless, it can be shown that APR is true if, and only if, reduction of debt coincides with collection of monies.

The chancellor's concern over the exertions of lenders selling credit (June 23) should extend to the calculation and provision of the true cost of credit to borrowers.

Yours faithfully,
R. SABRY-GRANT,
32 Grange Gardens,
Pinner, Middlesex.

Assembly fee for mower was a snip

From Mr C. D. I. Whitehouse
Sir, Mr Thomas raised an interesting point (June 23) with his reference to a "built-up" fee for supplying a lawn-mower fully assembled. His

So much for saving
the built-up fee



garden machinery supplier was, I suggest, actually offering an excellent deal.

Firstly, he will unpack an expensive lawn-mower. Has it been damaged in transit? If so, no questions asked, it will be replaced, promptly.

Secondly, he will set it up and operate the mower, ensuring that Mr Thomas has a properly functioning machine.

Alas, we have all experienced the arrival of a faulty, non-functioning appliance beneath yards of packing materials, and the aggravating process of obtaining the replacement can be harrowing.

Yes, Mr Thomas, for a mere £5 you would have had a bargain after-sales service. Yours faithfully,
C. D. I. WHITEHOUSE,
Woodlands,
27 Waynflete Avenue,
Croydon,
Surrey.

Property cover and building societies

From Mr Derek Dyer
Sir, Your comments in reply to the letter published from Mr George Peoples (June 23) are not quite full enough.

If you do elect to take out your own buildings cover when taking out a mortgage from a building society it can be costly because in addition to the premiums paid to the insurance company the building society will also charge you £25 or £30 per annum for the work involved in checking your insurance each year to ensure that you have taken out adequate insurance.

It would be less costly if one just had to submit proof of

premium payment to the building society each year it seems to me. Yours faithfully,
D.B. DYER,
Stoneleigh South,
College Lane,
East Grinstead.

Stephen Edell, the building societies ombudsman, has ruled that he finds fees of £25 a year excessive. He says that he will not sanction such high charges unless the society can show it costs that much to check a policy. A fee of £25 in the first year or an annual fee in the region of £10 is otherwise regarded as reasonable.

Budget accounts and refunds

From Mr Stephen Le-Vien
Sir, I was surprised to read Mr G. Claringbold's letter (Weekend Money, June 23) about his attempts to obtain a refund from British Gas after building up a credit on his budget account.

I have paid my gas bills by direct debit for many years and on those occasions when a credit has built up, at the annual settlement time British Gas have automatically credited the surplus to my bank account with no prompting from me.

Similarly, when my telephone budget account had a

surplus in it recently one telephone call resulted in a very prompt cheque from BT. The system seems to work. Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN LE-VIEN,
21 Keymer Close,
Luton.

Readers' letters for publication are welcome but *The Times* regrets it cannot give individual replies or advice. No legal responsibility can be accepted for any advice or statements in these columns. Independent professional advice should always be sought.



Students suffer as rents fail to reflect the demise of rates

From G. W. Johnston
Sir, The problem that Professor Cohen highlights (Letters, June 23) of the retention of a rates element in rent despite the ending of rates is one that has come to the fore among my fellow students at Oxford.

On an individual basis, some have, with the support

of the student union, asked their landlords to reduce rents to reflect the demise of rates. Many have been successful.

But I believe that most of the large agencies letting dwellings in Oxford have not made such reductions general policy. The end result has been a considerable increase

in the financial burdens upon those who spend a year "living out". It is already not unusual to have to pay £2,000 plus for a year's accommodation. Yours faithfully,
G. W. JOHNSTON,
3 Londonderry Gardens,
Comber, Newtownards,
Co Down.

Customers penalised by bank's inefficiency

From Mr George W. Gray
Sir, Mr John Harris, in his letter (Weekend Money, June 23) suggests that I am out of touch with reality.

My earlier letter (June 9) complained that delays in crediting my account from other than the account-holding branch costs me - often two-fold.

It is galling to deposit sufficient funds in cash at a branch 30 miles from the "home" branch to cover a direct debit due to be made on the following day, only to be informed a few days later that my account has slipped into unauthorised overdraft, and that I must pay a penalty fee; all because of the bank's inefficiency!

Mr Harris claims that it is swings and roundabouts with the delays in clearing cheques, and deposits, but as most withdrawals are now electronic, I have never won that game.

Interestingly, I have not

cash a cheque at a bank for years, relying mainly on machines for my immediate cash requirements. So Mr Harris's argument falls flat: I have dealt directly with the computer system for my withdrawals, as preferred by the bank.

Similarly, credit card transactions are not "free". The costs are well buried in the purchase price of goods and services, and may soon be made naked! The beneficiary of the credit service, and the paying customer happen to be the same individual. Me! That cash is a liability to a bank is a shame; for most of us it is a boon!

Mr Pond's letter (also published on June 23) reiterates the point about the dangers of posting credit cards, or other valuable instruments.

This point is one of a list I have made directly to my bank's head office (Lloyds). Other services I have demanded include the issue of

receipts to accompany machine-drawn cash, the facility to change my PIN number directly myself, my choosing of the "cashing-up" date on a credit card account, free Eurocheque Card facility, being informed of interest rates and fees directly, on my monthly statement... The list goes on.

None of these requests is unreasonable. The bank is unable to accede to any!

I suggest that if ostrich-like attitudes such as that shown by Mr Harris persist in British banking circles, then soon banking will number among those British industries that have failed, because of their inability to adapt to their customers' reasonable needs and demands.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE W. GRAY,
White House,
Peak House,
Cowbit,
Spalding,
Lincolnshire.

Why the direct debit system is to be recommended

From Mr Walter Barker
Sir, Over the past few weeks a number of readers have complained about the direct debit system even though this is not at the heart of their problem. In my experience this is typical.

A good example is provided by the writer, who states that he has overpaid British Gas by direct debit and since they do

not have a direct credit system he is having to wait for a cheque. This cannot be the fault of the direct debit system.

I have about 50 direct debit transactions a year, and have had for a number of years without problems. I would add another 12 if British Telecom could be persuaded not to ask for excessive

monthly payments on its budget plan and alter its rules regarding repayment of credit balances.

Direct debits are simple and safe and I recommend them to everyone. Yours faithfully,
W. BARKER,
3 Wychall Park,
Seaton,
Devon.

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find a better offer, but if you can, take it.

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They are the investors every broker wants to know. But they cannot get at their money. They invested through Stock Group, the stockbroker arm of British & Commonwealth, the investment house. But none of them know how much they will recover or when.

A large number received letters this week from other brokers anxious to do business with them. But with British & Commonwealth Merchant Bank placed under administration last month their money is frozen and answers are not forthcoming.

Telephone callers to the administrator at Ernst & Young are dealt with coldly. The Securities Association, the stockbrokers' regulator, suggests brokers wanting to take over Stock clients might be able to help with information. But investors have met with no response. Nor can the Bank of England comment on individual cases.

One woman gained the impression that if she did not sign the discretionary portfolio management agreement sent by a broker wanting to take on Stock clients, she would not be able to

obtain her money back. "All I want to know is where the account is, who has got control over it and when I might get it back," she said, angrily.

She had started out as a client of Chase Manhattan's private client stockbroking business, which was sold to the Stock Group in February. The last information she received on her account was an interest payment on February 13. Since then she had been unable to find out how much was in it, until yesterday when she received a statement of how much was frozen.

There is unlikely to be any more information for her before the end of the month when a creditors' meeting is likely to be called. The administrator has until mid-September to call such a meeting. His presentation to creditors will then trigger the deposit protection scheme established under the Banking Act. This is bad news for the 3,000 to 4,000 investors as it limits the

In the dark about frozen funds



COMMENT

LINDSAY COOK
WEEKEND MONEY EDITOR

pay-out to a maximum of £15,000 per investor, instead of the £48,000 maximum paid out under the Securities and Investments Board's scheme.

One reader who knows he had more than £25,000 in his account built up through years of sharedealing, feels badly let down by the City. While it is not possible to make a pay-out yet, there is no excuse for being unhelpful. Administrators want to keep the costs down, but the big accountability firms all have publicity agents who could keep creditors informed.

The depositors protection scheme will pay out so long as the administrator's proposals are approved. The deposit protection board, which paid out a mere

£758 last year, may be out of practice in paying out large sums. It is expected to pay out more than £30 million to Stock Group investors owed £100 million. Since it was formed it has only paid out £7.5 million.

When the time to pay arrives the board will make direct contact with depositors. It wishes to receive copies of any claims lodged with the administrator. It even offers help to depositors seeking clarification. They should write to The Secretary, Deposit Protection Board, 19 Old Jewry, London EC2R 8HA.

The banks' pay-out will be a start. Investors do not like being passed from broker to broker like parcels of shares and could leave equity investment altogether if

they are not properly looked after.

Debt battle

After two years of battling with the credit reference agencies, the data protection registrar, Eric Howe, is at last getting tough. He is concerned about some of the information these agencies keep on files about most of us. Such information could jeopardise our chances of obtaining a loan or increase its cost because a bank or finance house suspects wrongly we are bad credit risks. Mr Howe estimates that information about third parties is putting 100,000 at a disadvantage each year when applying for credit.

While we must all be concerned about the too-easy access to credit the flipside is the unjust denial of loans. People with impeccable financial records can move house and find their

reputation sullied by the recklessness of the previous owner, his children, lodger or even someone with a similar address.

The information stored by the agencies is used mostly by retailers offering store cards and credit deals, and finance houses. People do not usually find out what is on record until they are refused a credit deal offered by their local motor dealer or store. If they question the refusal they should be sent details of what is on record about them by the agency. They can correct any inaccurate details, but they cannot change records of unpaid bills or credit card debts: the previous occupant ran up.

The registrar believes people should only be judged by their own credit records or those of people living with them. He has sent preliminary notices to the four largest agencies warning them only to use this information. A prosecution is likely to follow. Until then anyone moving house should be wary of buying from a person who cannot afford the mortgage, unless they put all their credit agreements in place first.

NEW rules to prevent high pressure selling by timeshare companies could be in place next summer, as a result of recommendations published by the Office of Fair Trading.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of fair trading, said this week that too many timeshare companies employed undesirable sales techniques, including misleading mailshots, high pressure sales talk and the lure of attractive prizes. His report, which took the best part of a year to prepare, recommends laws that would give buyers 14 days in which to change their mind without obligation.

The laws would also help stifle the growing number of mailshots promising attractive gifts to couples who attend a presentation. But they will have little effect on timeshare companies selling their wares in some of Europe's most popular resorts. Sir Gordon has urged other European countries to consider similar measures.

The trade and industry department said it was giving urgent consideration to the OFT report and would give its response as soon as possible. Eric Forth, the minister for consumer affairs, is likely to recommend the rules to help clean up the timeshare industry, but few developments are likely this year.

A DTI spokesman admitted that any new legislation would have little effect on other European countries. "There is a problem abroad and we would be looking to other countries to follow our lead. In

Undesirable sales techniques by timeshare firms face a crackdown

the meantime, our advice to potential buyers is not to sign up and to seek legal advice first."

Nick Tread, deputy editor of *Holiday Which?*, the magazine published by the Consumers Association, welcomed the OFT recommendations, but said since many Britons were introduced to timeshare in foreign resorts, the cooling-off period should only begin once they returned from holiday. This would give them enough time to reconsider their purchase, and seek legal advice where necessary.

Holidaymakers in resorts in Spain, Greece and the Canary Islands are often handed leaflets promising free gifts in return for visiting a local resort. Once there, they are put under pressure by salesmen who do everything in their power to make them put down a large deposit. The OFT has called for measures to help protect such advance payments.

The package of measures will have little impact unless they are taken up within the

rest of the European Community. However, there are signs that other European countries are taking the matter even more seriously than Britain. On July 18, the European Commission is due to publish a draft directive on unfair contract terms which will single out timeshare for punishment. Under the rules, any timeshare contract which does not allow for a seven-day cooling off period will be deemed invalid.

Edward McMillan-Scott, the member of the European parliament (MEP) for York, said up to 80 per cent of timeshare sales were made outside Britain, especially in Spain and Portugal. "I suspect the EC will move faster than the UK on this directive," he added, "since draft legislation has been planned for some time."

Mr McMillan-Scott warned holidaymakers to be particularly wary of putting down deposits on timeshares using a credit card. It is illegal to use the cards in Spain to pay for property purchases, yet salesmen try to pressure their

victims into using Access or Visa for their deposits.

The companies make a point of shipping credit card dockets back to Britain overnight, so that payments are made almost immediately. If payments were made in Britain, purchasers have more scope to contact their credit card company and cancel the order. But purchasers abroad who later change their minds are unlikely to get any of their money back.

In Britain, homeowners are still being plagued by unwanted mailshots. The Timeshare Developers Association, which represents 40 per cent of British developers, said as many as 200,000 letters promoting timeshare are sent to homes each week.

Typically, an envelope marked "personal and confidential" contains a letter beginning: "Your name has been personally selected. Do read this letter carefully. It contains important instructions and information." Many of the letters are now posted from America, where regulation is scant.

Despite the promise of holidays forever for just one price, buyers may find themselves paying far more than expected. The OFT report found that a £6,000 timeshare would actually cost £13,000 over 15 years, once travel and maintenance were taken into account. The cost of taking self-catering holidays to the same standard over a similar period would be £9,600.

JOHN ASHWORTH

Police investigate as gem investment loses sparkle

By TONY HETHERINGTON

A BRITISH Rail signaller in Linlithgow, Scotland, has sparked a police investigation into a company offering investment gemstones, after he was sold a sapphire worth just a quarter of the price he paid.

Donald Cameron, aged 61, paid £1,588 for a Ceylonese sapphire after being contacted by a company purporting to operate from addresses in London and Antwerp.

He said: "In early April, I received some very colourful literature from an organisation called the Royal Antwerp Group. Subsequently, I received a number of telephone calls from the company, from a man identifying himself as Mr Garry Bishop. "After listening to him I decided to invest. I looked upon it as very speculative, but I thought it appeared to be quite genuine."

According to Royal Antwerp Group's newsletter, *Hard Asset Report*, shareholders in Britain are in trouble. "Many investors cannot find a buyer for their equities, even though they are offered at prices much lower than they were purchased for," the newsletter says.

The solution is an investment in precious gems, which are said to offer a "20 per cent to 30 per cent annual appreciation potential", with prices "rapidly increasing". However, Mr Cameron's investment in precious gems began to go wrong almost immediately, when his sapphire failed to arrive.

"I telephoned the Belgian Trade Office in Edinburgh and asked them about the Royal Antwerp Group," he said. "They called me back within a couple of hours to tell me that they had absolutely no record of any such organisation."

Mr Cameron then contacted the police and gave them Royal Antwerp's address in London. The London address used by the firm is 72 New Bond Street, which it describes as its "publicity office". In fact, the offices are those of an Isle of Man business, Overseas Company Registration Agents Ltd.

Peter Sidney, that company's managing director, explained: "We have nothing to do with the Royal Antwerp Group. That is the last thing we would want. I would like to distance OCRA completely from these people - by about 20,000 miles, if that is possible."

"We provide them with an accommodation address service and we forward their mail to an address in Madrid," Mr



Royal Antwerp Group uses OCRA's second-floor office in this block as an accommodation address.

Sidney added that police had already questioned him about the arrangement, which was set up several months ago by Mark Stanton, a Londoner now living in Madrid.

Meanwhile - rather later than promised - Mr Cameron's sapphire did turn up in Linlithgow. With the stone was a certificate of authenticity, which presented Mr Cameron with a problem. "The stone is in a sealed plastic bubble," he said. "And the certificate states that if the original seal is torn or disturbed, it will not be valid."

Nevertheless, Mr Cameron did open the container. "I had the stone valued at an Edinburgh jeweller," he said. "It is a gemstone, but they would retail it at around £400, which is about £1,100 less than I paid for it."

Enquiries by Weekend Money in Antwerp showed that Royal Antwerp Group is unknown to the city's many professional gemstone dealers.

Walter Bart, an investigator employed by the Diamond Council, said he had never

heard of the company. Jacques de Kuy, manager of the Diamond Bourse, checked the membership records of his own organisation and the three other diamond trading groups in the city.

He said: "I can tell you with no doubt at all that these people are not members of any of the four diamond exchanges here in Antwerp."

Investigations show that Royal Antwerp Group is run by three men: Mark Stanton, Lawrence Stevens, a Canadian who also appears to live in Madrid, and Michael Farmer, an American who lives in an exclusive area just outside Antwerp.

The Antwerp address and telephone numbers used by Royal Antwerp group were traced to the International Business and Consultancy Centre, a secretarial service.

Several attempts to contact any of the three men there failed. "On one occasion, a young lady at the office said that Mr Stanton was in a meeting. Sixty minutes later, a different person admitted that Mr Stanton was actually in Madrid."

Enquiries in Madrid revealed that Mr Stanton is a former employee of Thomas Quinn, an international share-swindler and disbarred lawyer from New York.

Mr Quinn, who is in jail in Paris, awaiting extradition to face fraud charges in Switzerland, ran an international chain of broking firms, using high pressure telephone calls and false claims to market shares in tiny or non-existent American companies.

French police want to question Mr Stanton about Ketter Investments, one of Mr Quinn's broking businesses. Mr Stanton has also been linked to Timeszone, Mr Quinn's phoney broking firm in Madrid. He gave Timeszone's telephone number as a business contact. The number was used for his own investment deals by George Somaris - the alias used by Mr Quinn on a false Greek passport found by French police in Mr Quinn's home.

Mr Stevens of Royal Antwerp Group contacted Weekend Money this week in response to messages left with his Antwerp answering service.

He said he was concerned that Mr Cameron's sapphire had been valued at far less than he paid for it.

"I give a money back guarantee with my merchandise," he said. "If Mr Cameron is unhappy, I shall contact him and I shall have him return his gemstone, and I will refund his money in full."

The sapphire's size is shown in relation to a match.

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| £2,500 - £9,999 | 10.50% | 11.02% | 14.89% |
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Full Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Tel No: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Lautro enquiry into Reliance 'grants'

By LINDSAY COOK

THE Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organisation (Lautro) is pursuing its investigation into Reliance Mutual and its tied agent, Students and Graduates Financial Planning Division (SGFPD), "with speed and vigour", said Kit Jebens, the chief executive.

Last Saturday, Weekend Money detailed how the agent had sold Reliance Mutual insurance policies to students living in halls of residence in the guise of grants.

Mr Jebens said: "Lautro would like to hear from any clients who have a grievance. We would welcome any information anyone has and any complaints anyone wishes to make."

This is the third time in a matter of months that Reliance Mutual has come to the attention of the regulator. Two other agents have ceased selling Reliance Mutual policies after its attentions.

One was also selling insurance to students in halls of residence and hostels. The second was encouraging council tenants on very low incomes to buy their homes under the Right to Buy scheme. Lautro received a number of com-

plaints about aggressive and intrusive sales tactics. Last December Reliance Mutual admitted that it failed to monitor the first agent properly. Subsequently it had told Lautro that it had implemented proper compliance procedures. "That must now be checked by the regulator."

Lautro could, as a result of its investigations, order Reliance Mutual to carry out audit and compliance checks of all its appointed representatives within a fixed time. During that time the company could be banned from taking on any new agents. It could also be banned from doing further business with the firms unless they are shown to meet standards laid down by Lautro.

Lautro took this course in January with the National Financial Management Corporation (NFMC), a TSB subsidiary. It gave the company until March to carry out audit checks and until May to implement the compliance inspections. Irish Life has also been required to check all its agents.

In the case of NFMC the action was taken swiftly after the collapse of Garston Amhurst, its agent, taking millions of pounds of investors' money. NFMC has since agreed to compensate

all the investors. Currently Lautro cannot name tied agents who are the subject of complaints when it publicly reprimands insurance companies. But Mr Jebens says it is considering including agents in disciplinary proceedings. It would then be able to name them. This would ensure the public knew and had full protection.

The latest complaints against Reliance Mutual involve the pushing of cards under the doors of students claiming to offer grants. Those students who made enquiries found that they could only get the grants if they bought an insurance policy.

Lautro can require insurance companies to review all the business done in a specific period by an agent. This operation is usually carried out in private with Lautro supervising the check to make sure that the policies sold were suitable. If an individual is sold a product which is not right for them, Lautro can order that they receive their money back.

Having already made one public announcement about Reliance Mutual, it is likely that Lautro will follow it up with a further one in the next few weeks.

Goldru

SHIRLEY old woman occupies... some 72 sq... increase in the heart...

She lived there ever since... and was a monthly... including bills and... reason she decided to... the new developments... she would pay thro... of course the old woman... had to share charin... there are a lot of old...

Her property market... of rental regulations... and those who stayed... some years in isolation... these were investors... her... For many years now the... has given over... which every mark... was an island, with... taken seriously... companies were m... in August on July 1... was introduced... was no longer... potential cap... the property mark... was surrounded by... German does no... to buy... is uncertain... as every day... who left the East... or Fifties emerge...

مكزامن الجليل

WEEKEND MONEY

Within the fortress of the king of Wall Street

By CAROL LEONARD

—BUSINESS—
PROFILE

John Gutfreund

The man once proclaimed King of Wall Street on the front cover of *Business Week*, does not open up easily. "If you have a small soul you are afraid to give it away too cheap," says John Gutfreund, chairman of Salomon Brothers and the driving force behind its transformation into the biggest investment bank in America.

"You sure as hell don't want to pee it away on every Tom, Dick and Harry."

It had taken two hours of close cross-examination to catch a glimpse of that soul. Small it probably is not. Well hidden it certainly is.

"You know the real problem?" he said, as he chain-smoked his fourth cigar. "I'm really a little shy... because I'm not competent in all things. But if I've a skill as a manager it's that my judgment of people has been really good."

Gutfreund, pronounced "good friend", a dapper 60-year-old whose softly-spoken voice is strangely disarming, at first appears an unlikely figure to have become a legend in his own lifetime. But appearances can be deceptive.

This, after all, is the man who once declared that to be successful on the Salomon trading floor you had to wake up every morning "ready to bite the ass off a bear".

Both he and his firm are universally acknowledged as Wall Street's consummate risk-takers. And between them they do it so well that last year, even though times were comparatively tough and he suffered a \$500,000 pay cut, Gutfreund nevertheless grossed a salary of \$3.5 million. "That is a hell of a lot of money," he concedes.

The legend of Gutfreund extends well beyond Wall Street. In America he is virtually a household name. Hardly a week passes without him or his second wife, Susan, a former air hostess 17 years his junior, featuring in society gossip columns.

That they had hosted a sixtieth birthday party for Henry Kissinger. That they were spotted on board Malcolm Forbes' yacht during the Statue of Liberty celebrations. That she had spent \$15 million redecorating their Fifth Avenue apartment, turning it into a French castle, and then thrown lavish theme parties.

His surprise at this incessant interest in his personal life seems genuine. So much so that he can still vividly recall the first time he attracted media attention. It was when he backed Senator George McGovern for the presidency against Nixon in 1972. One of his three sons from his first marriage, aged 12 at the time, was shocked to read the newspaper headline, Young Millionaire for McGovern.

"He had never thought of his father in that light," recalls Gutfreund, a staunch anti-Nixon man. "And I felt embarrassed." But embarrassment and surprise turned to deep-seated hurt and anger when, in 1988, as Salomon was in the middle of a bad patch - Gutfreund laid off 800 staff days before the October 1987 crash - *New York* magazine accused him of "taking his eye off the ball" and linked the firm's difficulties to his heady society lifestyle.

He has not given an interview since. Until now. Perhaps Salomon's return to prof-

"No one would ever describe me as a warm teddy bear. All I care about is my family and my firm. I don't care about money or anything else"

people in the parks, on the benches, in the streets."

While endeavouring to stay away from the limelight, Gutfreund has thrown himself into his work. More so than ever before. He has long professed a dislike of cocktail parties. He now actively avoids them.

During the past couple of years he has been busy closing regional offices in the US, centralising everything once again in New York. In Europe, conversely, he has been opening branch offices. At the same time Gutfreund agrees there is overcapacity in the securities industry as a whole, and that still more jobs will be lost.

In London, where Salomon employs 820 people, the company would not, he admitted, be adding to our trading workforce "and might even 'redistribute' those it does have 'toward opportunity' - whether that be the options market, the ecu market or



Unlikely figure: John Gutfreund, chairman of Salomon Brothers, one of the most successful and aggressive investment banks in the world, is a legend in his own lifetime

whatever. The growing interdependence of markets will force people into different areas," he said. But there would continue to be "strategic additions" in London and strategic relocations to satellite operations throughout Europe. And although acknowledging that London represented Salomon's main European presence, it was not suitable for dealing with the Swiss or German markets. Hence expansion of regional offices on the Continent.

Salomon's profitability, when most other firms are losing vast fortunes, was due to some extent to good fortune and the fact that "our people are more understanding of their tasks." And, painful as they were, those 800 redundancies back in 1987 - 150 of them in London - meant that Salomon had already tackled the overcapacity and consequent compensation problems that most other firms had yet to face.

But even at Salomon, while salaries would "remain fairly steady," he warned that bonuses, which make up by far the biggest proportion of a Salomon wage packet, "will be where it's squeezed."

In Eastern Europe he is fully aware of the inherent risks and claims to commit resources there with caution. But it was important to establish outposts there if only to ensure a flow of accurate information pertaining to the global financial markets.

"The Soviet Union is perceived as a potential distressed seller of commodities such as gold or oil. If you're there and if you have first hand information, you're much better able to deal in those markets."

Ever the hard-headed businessman. But then he launches into a passionate debate about the spiritual void created by the economic and political changes in Eastern Europe.

"What are we going to give

the young for their soul food? What about the spiritual void? Is there going to be a resurgence of Catholicism?" His anxiety is surprisingly convincing. John Gutfreund is a continual contradiction.

Descended from German Jewish stock he is not at all religious. If anything, he is an agnostic. "I don't think my parents ever attended temple or church; they wanted to become American." His wife, he reveals, is a Catholic.

Then he produced a photograph of his four-year-old son, Peter, the only child from his marriage to Susan.

"We're very blessed to have him. He is a treat. The thing about this child is that he's from a different pair of genes." He is clearly passionately in love with the mother.

"It's because she stopped him being a workaholic," said one observer.

And for one who speaks with such passion it is again surprising to hear Gutfreund dismiss his considerable charitable activities in the US as "part of my obligation."

For him to detail the qualities of a good trader as being someone who is "relatively unemotional and coldish" with an inability to fall in love with anything since that increases its value irrationally. These were, he insisted, qualities he himself possessed in abundance.

"No one would ever describe me as a warm teddy bear. All I care about is my family and my firm. I don't care about money or anything else. The people who work for Salomon are probably not normal people. They do not lead what their dieticians or doctors would consider to be normal lives. They spend a disproportionate amount of their time at the office. But I don't care."

He earns more than almost any other Wall Street boss. Yet he is a Democrat, and talks critically of the "extreme

materialism of the Eighties" which had been a destructive influence in America. He describes Donald Trump and several of the Australian entrepreneurs as symbolising "the arrogance of the Eighties - people who thought they were bigger than the market or too big to fail."

Low profile or not, Gutfreund's wife continues to be one of the highest-spending society women in New York. And, nowadays, Paris as well. She was once reported to have said that her ambition was to spend money faster than her husband could earn it. In that respect, one suspects, they are very different.

During Gutfreund's first marriage - his first wife died of cancer shortly after their divorce - he lived a far more homespun existence. And

when, in 1948, his parents gave him \$500 to travel the world, he cycled all over Britain and returned home three months later with \$100 to spare. "I gave it straight back to my father. I didn't even think about it."

And for one who professes to be so cold and unemotional, he accepted that fateful job offer from Billy Salomon 37 years ago simply because he had fallen in love.

"I'd just come back from two years in Korea and I didn't know who the hell I was or what I wanted. But I was in love. I thought I was going to marry a rather affluent girl and I didn't have a lot of money, and so when Bill offered me a job as a clerk on the municipals desk, earning

\$45 a week, I took it." Billy Salomon had long been a family friend.

If that fateful love affair had not taken place, Gutfreund's career might have taken a different course. He read English literature at university. "But I knew I wasn't a great writer or actor and I've always hated the idea of being mediocre at anything."

I put it to him that he was really an extremely emotional individual who had learnt to protect himself by building impenetrable walls around him. He had spent his entire life pretending to be someone he was not.

"You've finally worked me out," he muttered. Perhaps he would have made a great actor after all.

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WOLFGANG MÖNCHAU IN WEST BERLIN

A SINGLE old woman occupies a giant apartment, some 727 sq ft, on Friesenstrasse in the heart of West Berlin.

She has lived there ever since the war, and now pays a monthly rent of 2,000 marks, including bills and heating. If for some reason she decided to move into one of the new developments out in the suburbs, she would pay three times as much for an apartment of equal size.

Of course, the old woman will not move. And to the chagrin of many Berliners there are a lot of old women in town.

Berlin's property market is a freak. Years of rental regulations have benefited those who stayed loyal to the city during its years of isolation. But so too there are those who invested money from afar.

For many years now the West German government has given incentives for property investment in West Berlin, under which every mark invested could be deducted from tax, with no ceiling.

Berlin was an island, with no hinterland, not taken seriously by West German companies. Subsidies for housing and transport were meant to make up for Berlin's disadvantages.

At midnight on July 1 the day the Deutschmark was introduced into the East, West Berlin was no longer an island but capitalism's potential capital.

West German companies, led by Daimler-Benz, are beginning to pour in. Only in the property market is West Berlin still surrounded by an invisible wall. East Germany does not yet allow foreigners to buy.

The reason is uncertainty over property rights, as every day many West Germans who left the East in the late Forties or Fifties emerge to lay claim



Gate shut to foreign property buyers to former holdings. Lack of properties in the East means rising prices in West Berlin. Last year prices rose by an average 20 per cent and this year the same is expected.

Herbert Wildanger, a local estate agent, said: "This is like California in the 1870s when they started digging for gold. It all feels like a mad goldrush here."

He said the rush was being exacerbated

"by all those hopes that Berlin will soon become not just the capital but the seat of the government too". No one wants to miss out.

Despite the build-up, Berlin is still not one of Germany's most expensive cities. Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Düsseldorf are still more expensive. In Munich the average property price, per square foot, is 1,485 marks, in Berlin it is still only 1,182 marks.

But a price mechanism is not a reliable indicator. Götz Dammrich, chief executive of Benzko Immobilien, a Berlin-based commercial property company, has found that the supply of property in some sectors is virtually non-existent.

"Large commercial or industrial properties - and there is a lot of demand by the Scandinavians and the Japanese in particular for hotels - are simply not available however much they are prepared to pay," said Herr Dammrich.

Once East Germany opens its gates to foreign investors, West Berlin's false property market may return to normal.

Herr Wildanger and Herr Dammrich believe that the East German government will have no choice. The investments needed to repair and maintain properties do not exist in East Germany, so the Western private sector will have to step in.

Rental controls, however, remain a single obstacle. If the old woman of Friesenstrasse lived in a similar apartment in East Berlin, her monthly bill would not be 2,000 marks but more like 150 marks at most. This perhaps could double later in the year, and maybe double again and again. But it will take many years until West German levels are reached.

A goldrush it may turn out to be, but a rather protracted one for all that.

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Laws in pipeline to tackle charity abuses as funds pursue 'big gifts'

By TONY WILKINSON

THE charities are after your house. Legacies are the latest target in the search for new sources of charitable income.

Last week, Oxfam, the biggest charity in Britain, launched its Will Advice Pack, in an attempt to persuade more of its supporters to leave a legacy when they die. Already Oxfam's income from wills has increased from £2.9 million in 1987 to more than £4 million last year.

After the property boom of the Seventies and Eighties, scores of other charities are following suit with campaigns for more legacies, covenants, or give-as-you-earn donations. The days of rattling the tin for pennies are being overtaken by the pursuit of the big gift.

But with large donations comes the need for much more caution. Charity fraud and mismanagement accounted for about £120 million last year. The Home Office said this week that new laws to give the Charity Commission power to tackle abuses are likely in the next session of Parliament.

The recent collapse of War on Want, Britain's 34th biggest charity, with debts of about £2 million, points to the advisability of checking out charities before leaving money to them in a will. Tens of thousands of pounds donated through legacies to War on Want went to service bank loans instead of relieving suffering in the Third World.

The Charity Commission, the body which regulates charities in England and Wales, approved an £875,000 overdraft to War on Want in June last year, nine months before the collapse. It has now launched a formal investigation into alleged financial mismanagement. But its findings will come too late for those who gave their money in good faith.

Last year, the government published a white paper expressing serious concern about the Charity Commission's inability to take preventive measures.

People convicted of fraud or other dishonesty should not be able to become charity trustees. Nor should those previously struck off by the commissioners from other charities. The white paper suggests the commission should have the power to intervene where mismanagement is suspected.

The white paper also criticises the deficiencies in the commission's central register. Information is filed in antiquated binders. Only the name, address, number, date of registration and aims of the charity are listed. The accounts of charities are not held by the commission. It relies on records at Companies House.

According to the Charities Aid Foundation (Caf), the advice service for donors and charities, new charities may wait as long as four years before appearing on the central register. With a new programme of computerisation just started, it will be three years before



Charitable advice: John Quinton, of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, tells would-be donors to be business-like

a definitive list is available.

"We just do not have a reliable database at the moment," said a spokesman for the commission. "We are test-mailing 25,000 charities in August to find out if they are still operating, and if so, how. There are at least 168,000 registered charities, including more than 4,000 new charities registered last year, a record number. It is hard to keep pace."

There were 1,000 complaints about charities received last year, mostly alleging fraud, maladministration or fundraising abuse. Forty staff are employed to investigate such complaints. Twelve formal enquiries are now under way, including the investigation of War on Want for alleged financial mismanagement. Oxfam for alleged breach of charity law in its political campaigns, and the Royal British Legion for its loan to a housing association which collapsed.

But the commission will not give a warning to the public to avoid placing funds in a charity which is going wrong.

A spokesman said: "Until allegations have been proved, it would be wrong for us to make judgments. It is not our function to advise the public. We act on their complaints when we receive them."

The difficulty of judging the performance of charities is one which concerns the Charities Aid Foundation. Caf offers information to anyone who wants to give to charity, but is limited in the advice it can give.

"We can't tell people that a

charity is either good or bad," said a spokeswoman. "We can give them facts and figures, then they have to make up their own minds."

"Obviously if someone gives us a legacy to pass on to a specific cause, we would not give it to a charity which was under investigation for fraud. That way donors have some kind of safeguard."

CAF publishes a yearly analysis, *Charity Trends*, which lists charities' sources of income and a breakdown of their expenditure. Charitable companies like Greenpeace Limited, the high-profile fundraising and campaigning arm of the Greenpeace Trust, are not listed.

"We would need far more information than just one year's figures before we gave to a charity," says a spokesman for ICI, which gave £3.6 million to community projects and charities last year.

"We would need to check the accounts on a regular basis and, if a significant sum was involved, we would want a legal person of ours to meet with the charity and assess the project."

BP, which gave £5.3 million last year, has an in-house vetting team. "The charities we choose have to be business-like. We like them to come up with a proposal," a spokesman said.

"Many charities are rejected because they are too amateur. They can't deliver. An individual giving to charity should be just as critical."

Some charities agree. "Anyone thinking of giving a legacy or a covenant should adopt the same

approach as big business," says John Quinton, director of one of Britain's most successful charities, the appeal for the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

"You should get to know the charity very well, look at its accounts and make sure that it spends as much of its donations as possible. Any charity director who thinks a charity is in the business of creating a surplus should be fired."

Last month, the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, Britain's ninth biggest charity, came under attack for spending too little of its donations. Newspaper reports criticised it for only spending half its income last year. The surplus of £21 million was invested in shares and the money markets.

"The figures are not what they seem," said a spokeswoman. "This year we expect to spend 90 per cent of all income from all sources, and in the following years we will be drawing heavily on our reserves as we expand and develop our services and facilities." With operating costs running at £15.5 million a year the charity should be able to survive for six years without a single donation.

Similarly, the third largest charity, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (surplus £13 million last year) pleads the need for big reserves. It could run for 18 months without any more donations, but would like to increase that leeway to three years.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals explains its £7 million surplus as an attempt to build up two years' worth of reserves. "We are very dependent on legacies," said a spokeswoman. "They amount to 67 per cent of our income and they are very unpredictable. They could disappear overnight."

Fundraising costs are another way of judging a charity, according to Mr Quinton. "A charity should spend about £1 on administration for every £5 or £6 it raises," he says.

"If a charity claims to be raising ten times more than it is spending, it is either lying or not being businesslike."

Mr Quinton's own charity is paying industry-standard wages to a team of 22 fundraisers and administrative staff. Assistant directors are paid between £25,000 and £30,000. This approach, he says, will guarantee the Great Ormond Street hospital an income of £10 million for the next three years.

"There are hundreds of charities in Britain over-dependent on volunteers," he says. "They rely on contacts and friends and people with a sense of obligation. We take the value-added approach. The days of the begging bowl are over. We can give other businesses the opportunity to add some value to what they want to do."

The Salvation Army takes the opposite approach. "We do very little with the corporate sector," said a spokesman. "We will not have anything to do with credit cards linked to charity because we are uneasy about credit and people spending beyond their means. We are very dependent on ordinary donations and legacies."

Choosing the right cause for donations

DECIDING which charity to support, and how to support it, can go beyond giving money to collectors in the high street.

● The Charities Aid Foundation (Caf), itself a charity, gives impartial information about charities operating in different fields, or the individual charity can be asked to supply its annual report.

The Caf can also decide on your behalf. If, for example, you wish to leave money to benefit children with heart disease, the CAF will decide which charities are most appropriate and distribute money to them.

The Caf offers many ways of giving, including legacies, deeds of covenant, gift aid, charity cheques and give-as-you-earn.

The Charities Aid Foundation, Foundation House, Coach and Horses Passage, The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN2 5TZ. Telephone 0892 512244; fax 0892 512300.

● Choose an "approved" project. Companies like BP and ICI do careful vetting before their funds are given to charitable projects. Write to their sponsorship departments and ask for details.

● Use an "affinity" card. Several banks have issued credit cards which benefit certain charities. All the charities have been vetted.

For example, TSB's credit card has given Save the Children Fund £125,000, while the Midland Bank's Care Card, gives £5 in charity on enrolment, and 5p per transaction. The money is distributed to 18 charities including the NSPCC, the Terence Higgins Trust for Aids sufferers and the Samaritans.

Other card schemes include those run by the National Westminster Bank, Girobank and the Leeds building society.

● Give to a community trust. This is an idea imported from America. Community trusts try to meet the needs of communities by raising and distributing funds. There are more than 30 established trusts in Britain, and about 60 either under development or showing active interest.

The Tyne and Wear Foundation has distributed about £250,000 in the past two-and-a-half years to a range of social welfare organisations in the northeast of England. Among the beneficiaries are credit unions, food co-operatives and Asian women's health group. Write to: Kim Maxwell, Community Trust Manager, Charities Aid Foundation (see address above).

● Give-as-you-earn. Many companies now select one or two charities as beneficiaries of charitable giving. The company deducts a regular amount from pay that may be given to as many as eight charities. A gift of £10 a month will cost basic rate taxpayers £7.50 because the Inland Revenue will not take the £2.50 that would have been paid in tax. It goes instead to the charity. Details from the Charities Aid Foundation (address above).

Living Earth officially listed 18 months after registering

JOHN CHAPMAN

AS A test case, Weekend Money investigated Living Earth, one of the new, fashionable environmental charities.

The charity has a high profile. Living Earth staged a successful "rainforest art" exhibition at London's Natural History Museum in February, and it has produced a rainforest coffee table book that has sold 30,000 copies at about £20 each. Both events were endorsed by the Prince of Wales. Katherine Hammett designs its T-shirts.

The charity's brochure describes it as registered charity number 800672. But the Charity Commission central register, in London, had no record of it.

"We've got a Living Earth Trust," said the woman in the commission's Dickensian offices in central London. "Is it an agricultural charity?" It was not. Given the number of the charity quoted in the brochure she said: "It is with us, but it's not registered as yet. The number you have is a provisional number."

"Unless it is registered," said the Charities Aid Foundation, in Kent, "we cannot help you with more information. We only deal with registered charities."

"We registered on December 30, 1988," said Roger Hammond, the executive director of Living Earth, from the charity's offices near the US Embassy in Mayfair, central London. The premises, he explained, were heavily subsidised by a currency management corporation.

"We have been vetted by Kensington Palace," said Mr Hammond. "We are one of the charities on the Midland Bank's Care Card scheme. Ask the charity commissioners again."

After more confusion the Charity Commission said the formalities for the registration of Living Earth had been completed a few minutes earlier.

There had been an administrative hold-up and registration



Delays may have lost support for Living Earth: Roger Hammond would still be dated December 1988.

The Midland Bank confirmed that it had vetted the charity and found it to have "good ideas, well worth backing."

Living Earth's executive director said the charity produced objective material for schools on environmental issues. "Who knows how many people have shunned us because they thought we weren't registered," Mr Hammond said.

"I feel the best way for any prospective donor to make a decision is to work with that charity for a while."

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